

BUNTINGS'

CATALOG OF

Fruit & Ornamental Trees

SHRUBS, ROSES, ETC.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

1922



SELBYVILLE, DEL.

Strawberry Plants
Grape Vines
Fruit Trees
Asparagus Roots



Ornamental Trees
Shrubs, Roses
Barberry and
California Privet

GREETINGS *for* 1922

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:—

We extend hearty greetings and wish you a prosperous New Year. It is with pleasure we present to you our new catalog of true-to-name Trees and Plants. Now is the opportune time for it to reach you, and we hope it will be a welcome visitor to all. We believe fruit growers have during the past few years received prices for their fruit which were greatly in advance of prices received for other commodities produced on the farm, and the prospects are bright for the future fruit growing industries in general, considering the fact that we are largely increasing in population in this country every year, and the fact that there has been a very heavy decrease in the number of acres of fruit trees and plants now of bearing age. Same is also true of young fields of small fruits and young orchards to come into bearing, according to the report of the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, which on June 27, 1921, quoted, for instance: "Peaches had decreased in number of trees of bearing age 30 per cent. since the year of 1910, and the number of peach trees in young orchards not yet of bearing age showed a decrease of 48.8 per cent. since 1910. Hence nearly one-half less peach trees in 1920 to come into bearing than was there in 1910." They reported other fruit trees and all kinds of fruiting plants having made heavy decreases. This being true it clearly appears to us that there is sure to be a great demand for fruit in the future, owing to the decreased quantity to go on the markets, which markets are certainly increasing yearly as the population of the country increases. We are offering this spring nursery stock at reduced prices, and would appreciate again receiving your orders large or small, which we assure you will at all times receive our usual careful attention.

Yours very truly,
BUNTING'S NURSERIES,
G. E. Bunting & Sons, Proprietors.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS

ORDERS. Orders should be sent in just as soon as possible after receiving catalogue. By placing order early you are more certain of getting the varieties wanted, as late in the season we are usually sold out of some of the varieties. If ordered early we can reserve the stock until you want it shipped. We acknowledge receipt of all orders promptly.

SHIPPING SEASON. We begin filling orders about October 15th and continue digging and shipping during the entire fall, winter and spring until May 10th to 15th. We are sometimes delayed in January, February and the early part of March by freezing weather, but usually able to ship most of the time during these months.

THE PROPER PLANTING SEASON is during the months of February, March and April in the spring, and late October, November and December in autumn.

Nursery stock is successfully planted any time during winter months that ground is not hard frozen. In freezing weather the roots should be well protected in handling and not exposed to frost, however.

TERMS. Cash with order; but orders will be booked if one-fourth value is received with order, remainder to be sent before time for shipment. We allow a cash discount of 5 per cent on all orders large or small when cash accompanies order in full. Remit by money order, registered letter, check or draft. **WE ACCEPT LIBERTY BONDS OF ALL ISSUES AT FACE VALUE IN PAYMENT FOR NURSERY STOCK, BUT NO CASH DISCOUNT IS ALLOWED WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE BY BONDS.** Send bonds by registered mail.

PACKING. We make no extra charge for boxing and packing, all stock is delivered f. o. b. train at prices quoted in this catalogue. We use damp moss in packing all stock, which insures safe delivery.

SPECIFIED DATE OF SHIPPING. We want our customers, if possible when ordering to state the date they wish their orders shipped and we will always ship on that date when possible, but cannot guarantee it, for instance, during autumn and spring we have at times stormy weather, and during winter months the soil is often frozen for a few days at a time. For these and other reasons beyond our control we cannot guarantee to ship on the specified date. We are always ready and do get right after filling your orders at the earliest moment possible, when weather conditions permit man and beast to be out of shelter. Send your order early and state date you wish it shipped. Then we can come pretty near shipping on date mentioned.

WHEN YOU RECEIVE TWO CATALOGUES, please hand one to your neighbor.



Digging California Privet with a Modern tree digger which gets all the roots

GUARANTEE. We guarantee all stock to be strictly first-class and true-to-name and will upon proper proof refund the purchase price, or replace any stock which proves otherwise. It is understood and agreed that we will not be held responsible for any greater sum than the cost of the stock, should any prove untrue.

TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE US AT SELBYVILLE, DELAWARE.

REFERENCE. We refer you to Dun's and Bradstreet's commercial agencies, Baltimore Trust Co. of Selbyville; Selbyville National Bank of Selbyville, or any business house in Selbyville.

WE CANNOT GUARANTEE STOCK TO LIVE. We guarantee all stock we sell strictly first class and **TRUE-TO-NAME**, dug and packed properly for shipment; our prices compete with other reliable nurserymen, we do not charge a price for a tree, that should it die, we could replace it and then still make a profit. Stock often perishes when it is not properly planted and cultivated, also the severe cold and heavy storms of winter, and droughts of spring and summer, which is liable to occur will sometimes cause the best of stock to perish, which is no fault of ours.

SHIPMENTS. After we deliver stock to the forwarding companies, and receive their receipt for the shipment in good condition, our responsibility ends. If stock is damaged while in transit, have agent at point of delivery to note such damage on freight or express bill, and present your claim for damage with said agent against forwarding companies. Keep copies of all papers. If adjustment is not made within a reasonable time take the matter up with us, we will endeavor to help you get a prompt adjustment.

SUBSTITUTION. When sold out of a variety of trees or plants we frankly say so and when you allow us to substitute we will send a variety similar to the one ordered, as good or better; as we know the many varieties our substitution, if any, will be of advantage. Late in the season we are sometimes sold out of some varieties of stock, thus when sending your order it is to your advantage to say whether we may substitute or not, that we may get the order off promptly, before the season is too far advanced for successful planting. If you do not wish us to exercise this right please mark your order sheet plainly **NO SUBSTITUTION**.

CLAIMS. If any, must be made within five days from receipt of stock. We cannot become responsible for misfortune of stock caused by droughts, floods, frosts, insects, fire, etc., and by stock not being taken from the express office for several days after its arrival.

NOTICE OF SHIPMENT. Notice will be sent you when your order has been shipped.

TWENTY-FIVE Strawberry Plants, Asparagus Roots, etc., are tied in bundles of 26 for 25. We aim to give good count.

WE ACCEPT LIBERTY BONDS OF ALL ISSUES AT FACE VALUE IN PAYMENT FOR NURSERY STOCK, BUT NO CASH DISCOUNT IS ALLOWED WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE BY BONDS. Send bonds by registered mail. We allow a cash discount of 5 per cent. on all orders, large or small, when cash accompanies order in full. Orders will be booked if one-fourth cash value is received with order, remainder to be sent before shipment. Remit by money order, registered letter, check or draft.



The above illustration shows Strawberries and Asparagus growing in a back yard garden. Even those who live in crowded cities and towns with a small space in back yard can enjoy the fresh fruits of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Grapes, Peaches, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, etc., and it would be a pleasure as well as a profit to spend a part of your time after business hours, working and watching the stock grow in your garden.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE

The strawberry will thrive in a great variety of soils and locations. Any land that will grow good corn or general farm and truck crops, will grow strawberries, if properly drained. Strawberries are not a success in waterlogged land. Springy land well drained is a good type of soil. IT MUST BE WELL DRAINED; we do not either recommend planting strawberries on EXTREMELY high land unless in a section where there is ample rainfall for vegetation, and soil is very fertile. If this be the conditions they will prove a great success on extremely high sandy land. If you have grown strawberries on your land before, there is no one a better judge than yourself about where they should be planted. Strawberries will do exceedingly well following truck crops, such as Tomatoes, Peas, Beans, Cabbage, etc., or on land that has been spread with barn-yard manure. When possible the year before plants are set, plant a crop of cow peas in the land, they make real strawberry plant food, and we have never failed to have success with strawberries, preceded by a good crop of peas.

Preparing Land. The land should be plowed deep, if possible, as this gives the water chance to go down quick when wet, and causes moisture to rise in times of drought. Lay off the rows after you have thoroughly pulverized or made smooth by use of some machinery either $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet apart, set the plants in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the row, rows 4 feet apart, set plants 1 foot apart in the row; either method is practical for field culture. See table page — in this catalog for the number of plants required to set an acre at given distances. After plants are set cultivate frequently, about every 10 days; keep all grass and weeds from the plants by use of a hoe, while in its infancy stage.

Time To Set Strawberry Plants. In the south plants should be set in January, February and March, in the middle states March and April, in the Northern States APRIL. Plants always for the greatest results should

be planted just as early as you can get the land ready. We have greater success with them by planting during the month of February, than the month of April, but here in Delaware it is not always possible to have the land ready by February owing to freezing weather; however this is our month for planting whenever possible, which usually is. **MANY OF OUR CUSTOMERS** wait until they have their land ready to set the plants before placing their order with us, or giving us instructions to ship, in case the order has been placed before; **THIS IS A MISTAKE.** Be sure to have your plants on hand when you are ready to set them. If impossible to set the plants as soon as received immediately remove them from the crates, open the bundles of plants and bed them in a V-shaped trench, in soft moist soil, preferably in shade of some kind; when bedding do not cover the buds. Use plenty of water as soon as bedded; if cared for in this way they will keep in fine condition for two to three weeks. When bedding press the soil firmly to the roots. Mulch with straw after bedded. Use only small amount of straw.

Spring is the proper time for planting in the northern states. (While a good many plants are set in the fall, and with a reasonable amount of success, still the time for growing is not sufficiently long to allow the plants to produce a crop of berries the first year, and the extra expense of cultivation and care does not pay for the outlay.) Set your plants just as early in the spring as possible, in April for the northern states and earlier, if possible, in southern. Avoid planting on a dry, windy day. When the plants are being set great care should be taken that the roots are not exposed. Keep the roots in a pail of water, if they are somewhat dry, and in planting see that the moist soil comes in contact with the roots.

Fertilizer. Barn-yard manure spread on the land before plowing is very good; if this can be done we prefer it above all other manures. When using commercial fertilizer at the roots one should be careful that it is put down in bottom of furrow, and mixed well with the soil before making up the rows. We have great success with 5 per cent ammonia, and 8 per cent. Phosphoric acid or in other words a 5-8-0 used in the row, mixed with the soil well before making up the bed to set the plants in. **BE SURE YOU ARE NOT USING ANY POTASH AT THE ROOT OF THE PLANTS,** as this will eat off all of the fiber roots as fast as they will undertake to make. When using a commercial fertilizer, 5-8-0 apply about 10 lbs. to every 100 yards of row. The plants should be set with a trowel or flat dibble; do not leave the crown of the plants either above or below the surface of the ground. Young plants set in the spring will bloom quite full; these blooms should be cut off to make the plants stronger in growth, which will mean more new plants and a heavier crop of fruit the next fruiting season. We use a 5-8-5 Fertilizer for top dressing strawberries in the spring.

Mulching—As soon as the ground is frozen so as to hold up a team and wagon it is best to mulch. This is not absolutely necessary, but it is a great advantage where straw or anything that can be used for mulch can be had, as it protects them from being hurt by hard freezing. In the spring rake between the rows, and it will help to retain moisture and keep the berries clean.

We use damp moss when packing all kinds of Nursery Stock; this insures good, live plants when they reach our Customers.

PRUNING ROOTS

Before setting plants it is best to prune the roots back about one-fourth. Cutting off the ends of the roots causes them to callous, and they will send out numerous feeders and will make a much stronger root system than could be made if the roots were not pruned. And shortening the roots makes it easier to set the plants. In doing this pruning you simply take a pair of shears or a sharp knife and cut about 1 inch off the lower end of the roots. A full bunch of twenty-five plants may be pruned at one cutting.

PLANTING AND PRUNING DIRECTIONS

In presenting these instructions to our patrons, we should earnestly request that they give the most careful attention to the details. We having fulfilled our part by furnishing first class stock in good condition, also giving necessary instructions how to plant and care for it, if any of our customers should lose a part of their stock, the fault cannot be on our side. We allude to this because years of experience have taught us that the public lose nursery stock because they neglect it. We guarantee to supply first class stock in good condition, and could we plant and care for it, would willingly insure success with it. **ANYTHING THAT HAS TO BE CULTIVATED IN THE EARTH CAN NO MORE LIVE WITHOUT CULTIVATION THAN CAN A HUMAN BODY LIVE WITHOUT NOURISHMENT.**

THE PROPER SEASON for transplanting Nursery stock is during the months of late October, November and December in Autumn, and February, March and April in the Spring.

ON RECEIPT OF TREES. Store in a cool place protected from wind and sun; plant as soon as possible. When stock arrives frozen do not unpack; place same in a room without heat or frost until it thaws out. When trees are received several days or weeks in advance of the date you will be ready to plant, unpack and open the bundles, bed them out until you are ready to plant. When doing this dig a trench deep enough to admit all roots, and cover with mellow earth, extending well up the bodies of the trees. Select spot where no water stands.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Hints on Transplanting, Etc.

We cannot attempt to give complete directions on all points connected with Tree Planting, but simply a few hints on the more important operations. Every man who purchases a bill of trees should put himself in possession of "The Fruit Garden," or some other treatise on tree culture, that will furnish him with full and reliable instructions on the routine of management. Transplanting is to be considered under the following heads:

The Preparation of the Soil—For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the sub-soil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands manuring will be unnecessary, but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover or well decomposed manure or compost. To ensure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn, or potatoes.

The Preparation of the Trees—In regard to this important operation, there are more fatal errors committed

than in any other. As a general thing, trees are planted in the ground precisely as they are sent from the nursery. In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by a proper pruning, adapted to the size, form, and condition of the tree, as follows:

Standard Orchard Trees—These, as sent from the nursery, vary from five to seven feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should all be cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. In case of older trees, of extra size, the pruning must be in proportion; as a general thing it will be safe to shorten all the previous year's shoots to three or four buds at their base, and where the branches are very numerous some may be cut out entirely.

Yearling Trees Intended for Pyramids—Some of these may have a few side branches, the smallest of which should be cut clean away, reserving only the strongest and the best placed. In other respects they should be pruned as directed for trees of two years' growth. Those having no side branches should be cut back so far as to insure the production of a tier of branches within twelve inches of the ground. A strong yearling, four to six feet, may be cut back about half, and the weaker ones more than that. It is better to cut too low than not low enough, for if the tier of branches be not low enough the pyramidal form cannot afterward be perfected.

Planting—Dig holes in the first place large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position; then, having the tree pruned as before directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then fill in the remainder and tread gently with the foot. The use of the water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather early in fall or late in spring. Guard against planting too deep; the trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the nursery. In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil.

Always remove the straw and moss from the package before planting. Never put manure so as to come in contact with the roots of any plant or tree. Use only good soil on and around the roots.

The foregoing has been prepared with the greatest care, and with a special desire to aid our customers in the growth and care of their tsock.

Staking—If the trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

Mulching—When the tree is planted throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five or six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere both in spring and fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and main-

tains an equal temperature about the roots.

After-Culture—The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

How To Plant

Preparation of Roots—Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. This prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibers.

Preparation of the Top—This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots, as follows:

Trees with branching heads should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the framework of the tree, cut back to within two or three buds of their base.

In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light, but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all Deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but Arbor Vitæ and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

Directions for planting, mulching, staking and after-culture, same as for fruit trees (see Hints in Fruit Department).

Pruning

Pruning, as practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly conifers, into cones, pyramids, and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care, to lop off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

Shearing may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees and shrubs.

Pruning Shrubs

Many persons trim and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace.

Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelas, Duetzias, Forsythias, and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, hence the shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood, which is to flower the following season.

Spiræas, Lilacs, Althæas and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early in spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them

in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering. The *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.

Pruning Evergreens

Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This should be done in April, just before the trees start to grow.

ROSES

Brief Directions for Planting, Etc.

When to plant—If the situation be not too much exposed where the Roses are to be set out, we prefer fall planting for all hardy kinds. Dormant plants set out in the spring should be planted early, for no plant suffers more from being set out late than the Rose. The plants should be put in friable, rich soil, and firmly pressed in with the foot, taking care not to bruise the roots.

Pruning—All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant, and prevent free entrance of light and air. Besides spring pruning, many kinds of Hybrid Perpetuals require to be pruned as soon as their first blossoming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in autumn.

Protection—All Roses would be better for a light covering. This may be done by hilling up with earth, or better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants and securing them with evergreen branches, oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient.

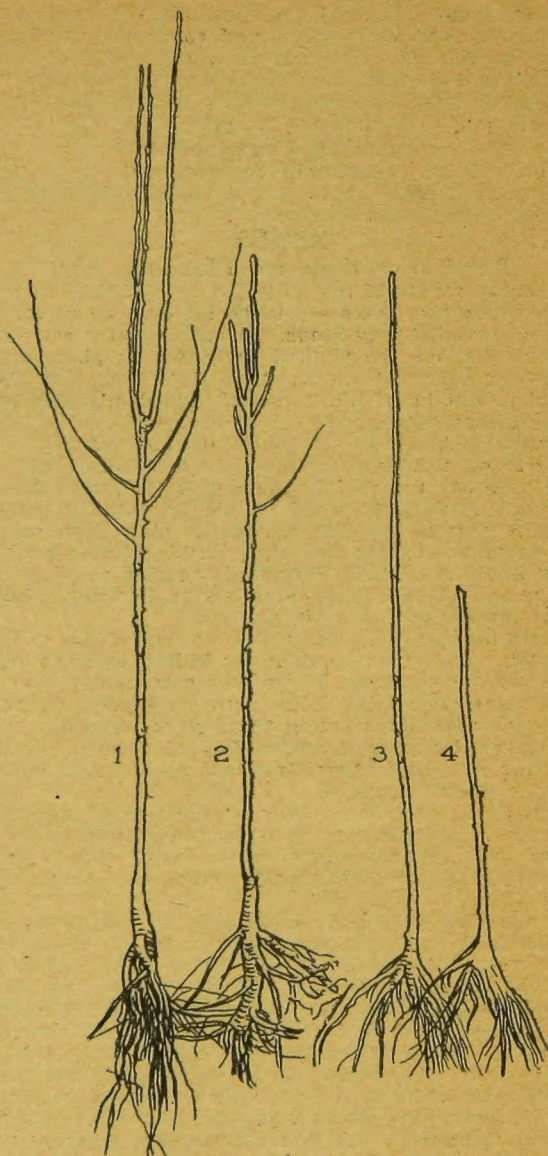
Insects—If proper attention is paid to soil, planting, watering, etc., and a few directions heeded, you will not often be greatly troubled.

The vapor of tobacco is very effective in destroying insects. It is customary to strew the ground under the plants with tobacco stems, which being moistened by the syringing creates a vapor which is destructive to insect life.

In the month of May, or as soon as the leaves have pushed forth, the rose caterpillar makes its appearance; he can readily be detected, for he glues a leaf or two together to form his shelter. Every day the bushes should be gone over, and these glued leaves pinched between the finger and thumb, so as to crush the caterpillar; let no fastidious grower neglect this, or be induced to try other remedies; this is the only one that is simple and effective. For other insects such as the saw fly, larvæ, and all such as come at a later date than the caterpillar, an occasional syringing, vigorously applied, will prove an excellent preventive. When they have made their appearance, a sprinkling of powdered white hellebore over the plants will often destroy or disperse them; but the plants should be well moistened before the hellebore is applied, so that it will remain.

For the rose bug, hand picking must be resorted to; it is proof against hellebore, whale-oil soap, and all such applications.

Mildew—This disease is generally caused by extremes of heat and cold, and by a long continuance of damp, cloudy weather. The best remedies are sulphur or soot; one of these should be applied the moment the disease makes its appearance. It is a good plan to previously sprinkle the plants with water so that the substance applied will adhere.



The above drawing illustrates 2-year and 1-year-old fruit trees as they are received from our Nurseries, and how they should be pruned either before or after planting. For instance, tree No. 1 is a 2-year-old tree and tree No. 2 is the same tree after being pruned; tree No. 3 is a 1-year-old tree and tree No. 4 is the same tree after being pruned. It is strictly necessary that all fruit trees be cut back at the tops as shown in the illustration. By so doing it gives the trees fine symmetrical heads and greatly lessens the shock of transplantation.

Number of Plants Required to Set an Acre at Various Distances

1 by 1 foot, 43,560	4 by 1 foot, 10,500	6 by 1 foot, 7,260
2 by 2 feet, 10,890	4 by 2 feet, 5,445	6 by 2 feet, 3,630
3 by 1 foot, 14,520	5 by 1 foot, 8,712	7 by 1 foot, 6,122
3 by 2 feet, 7,260	5 by 2 feet, 4,356	7 by 2 feet, 3,061

STRAWBERRIES

We Grow Strawberry Plants by the Millions on Our Own Soil. Selbyville, Delaware, Is the Largest Strawberry Center in the World.

The Strawberry is King of all small fruits. It seems natural for everybody to like Strawberries. There is no crop more profitable than Strawberries, and it does not cost much to get started in the Strawberry business. In our list will be found the standard varieties—the varieties that you can depend upon. We were the first to grow Strawberries in this section of the country; Selbyville, Delaware; the largest Strawberry center in the world is a fact that positively proves that we have the soil and climate to produce the best of Strawberry plants, vigorous, healthy and of the largest producing quality. You will note our prices are reasonable; we only charge a price that pays the expense of growing, digging, packing, etc., and have a living profit remaining. If your order is placed with us we assure you first-class plants, true to name, packed in good condition, and as good as grown anywhere in the country, regardless of price.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES

Writing descriptions is the nurserymen's hardest task, as there are so many varieties that produce wonderfully in some sections of the country, while in other sections they are not so good, thus it is very important that one should be familiar with the variety before planting extensively of it. In such cases if you describe the soil to the Nurseryman he can be useful. We have discarded several varieties of strawberry plants, and are recommending varieties which seem to be successful over a large part of the country. When writing descriptions of strawberry plants we always make same as short as possible, and to the point. When possible we always advise where each variety is best adapted to the soils and climate in the many sections of the country.

KLONDYKE. Berries uniform in shape and size, dark red, mild and delicious, very handsome. Plants make a remarkable growth, are tall and compact, stalks strong, leaves light green, makes abundant runners and an unusual number of crowns. One of the very best paying early varieties, and is such a good shipper that its appearance in a market causes it to be eagerly bought by those who are ready to pay good prices for fancy fruit. Plant Klondyke for more trade and more profit. A good variety for the South and Pacific Coast States.

BRANDYWINE. (Perfect). Medium late. Fruit extra large and very firm, has unequalled shipping qualities, a very heavy cropper, it is a standard variety the country over. More extensively planted in the tropical climates, bears a heavy crop of No. 1 fruit anywhere strawberries will grow. You would like Brandywine.

KELLOGG'S PREMIER. (Perfect). Early to late. Noted for its long fruiting season and unsurpassed shipping qualities. Ripens with the early varieties and continues fruiting until the late varieties come in. It is adapted to all sections of the country. No weakness of any kind. Fruit is large to very large and holds size well through its ripening season. Foliage is smooth, bright and clean. A good plant maker. We believe Premier is the most extensively planted variety of strawberries at this time. We consider it the very best variety for either home use or market, excepting no variety. Cannot recommend it any higher. Include some Premiers in your order this spring. We have never found anything to anywhere near equal it. Premier has no weak points. It is a vigorous grower, doing well on all types of soil.

DR. BURRILL. Very similar to Senator Dunlap, possibly a more vigorous and heavier cropper. It bears well, is a good shipper and good keeper—excellent for canning and very delicious to eat on the table. The blossoms are perfect and its long blooming season makes it good for planting with imperfect flowering sorts.

Dear sir: I received Grape Vines and was well pleased with them. I like to deal with you people because I can trust you. I am trusting you for another order of 2 year old Grape vines as per order sheet enclosed.

Yours very truly, E. ROBERTSON, Penna.



PREMIER—The best Strawberry accepting all others

HAVERLAND. Exceedingly productive; fruit large and very fine; one of the most popular and well tested varieties; withstands drought better than most kinds; color light. Demand for plants has always been much larger than the supply. You will not miss it in buying some Haverland. They are a good sure berry. Bought largely for main crop all over the country. They make a good sized fruiting row and mature an immense amount of fruit which is very easy to pick, being plainly in sight. This variety is not self-fertilizing and requires a staminate or self-fertilizer planted with them.

AROMA. (Perfect). Late. One of the best late varieties. Plants are large, very vigorous and healthy; fruit is large to very large, roundish of a bright glossy red, of excellent quality and one of the most productive late varieties. Can always be depended on bearing a large crop of first class fruit. Planted in all sections of the country, most extensively planted in the Middle West and tropical sections of the country.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. This is a new extra-early variety of great promise. In New Jersey where it originated the growers are very enthusiastic over it. One leading grower says: "Campbell's Early comes in ahead of them all, growing from such large, healthy plants with a light green, waxy, upright foliage protecting the great crop of large, beautiful, rich red berries. They have a beautiful green calyx and come second to none in flavor. One of the most wonderful features of the Campbell's Early is that practically all grow to full size and no knotty, ill-shaped berries; they ripen perfectly all over with no green ends. They are fine, vigorous growers, have perfect blossoms, and will retain their firmness in carrying to distant markets."

Not a Plant Died Out of 5000 Purchased From Us

Dear sirs: Strawberry plants received from you some time ago are now looking fine, and not one plant died out of the 5,000. Asparagus roots also looking very good; we set this stock early in March. Any other stock we need in the Nursery line we shall send to your Nursery for you surely have treated us fair and square. I shall also recommend your firm to anyone who may wish to get plants and trees.

Respectfully,

April 11, 1921.

A. L. LAYFIELD, Virginia.



LADY CORNEILLE



AROMA

CHESAPEAKE. (Perfect). Late. Ripens a little earlier than Gandy. Has a beautiful appearance, extra large, even in shape and uniform in size. Plants are strong growers, healthy dark green in color, rich and vigorous, no rust, no disease, in fact no weakness of any kind. Chesapeake is a shy plant maker and should be planted in rich springy land for best results. This is a good one and is well known and extensively planted, wherever strawberries are grown.

GLEN MARY. Probably no variety of strawberries will produce more quarts per acre than Glen Mary. It is very popular throughout the northern half of the United States and especially in Pennsylvania, New York and New England. Firm enough for distant shipping. It is of handsome appearance and good quality. The fruit is of large size and dark red in color with prominent seeds of bright yellow. The meat is so rich and juicy and of such high flavor that, when once eaten, more is wanted. Glen Mary is a strong grower which makes large, healthy plants, with an abundance of dark green foliage. Not only is Glen Mary a heavy cropper, but the berries are of such quality and attractiveness that they bring top prices on the market.

EARLY JERSEY GIANT. (Perfect). Medium early. Produced by Dr. Walter Van Fleet, of New Jersey, and the best one of a number of the hybrids introduced by him. Fruit is large, brilliant crimson, conical with pointed tips, which ripens evenly all over. Has large green caps which draws immediate attention. The plants are strong growers, with an abundance of long fibrous roots, which makes it a great drought resister. Fruit is firm enough to ship well.

HOWARD 17. (Perfect). This is a new variety introduced a few years ago, and, we understand it is Kellogg's Premier. We cannot see any difference in the two varieties growing here on our grounds.

MASCOT. (Perfect). Late. Begins ripening about three days after Gandy first begins ripening. Fruit is very firm, and as large as any we know of. We have extensively planted this variety for fruiting purposes. It is a good one and has come to stay. Bears big crops of big, firm, red berries. Extensively planted in all strawberry section of the country.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC. (Perfect). Mid-season. A well known standard variety. Like Parsons Beauty, succeeds over a great extent of the country. Fruit is very large, bright red, ordinary firm. One of the heaviest croppers we know. Plants are strong and vigorous and will thrive in any soil that other varieties will grow.

Gentlemen: Kindly send me another order, same as the last one, order sheet filled out and enclosed. Kindly forward as soon as possible; it is for a neighbor of mine who, seeing the fine, hardy condition of my trees and plants, told me to order the same for him. I am very much pleased with my stock and thank you for your prompt attention and care in packing and shipping of same.

I remain very truly yours,
April 10, 1921. WILLIAM F. CARR, Philadelphia, Pa.



BIG JOE—JOE JOHNSON

LUPTON LATE. (Perfect). Late. A very good mid-season to late variety, a seedling of the Gandy and season of ripening about four days ahead of the Gandy, which is a good point, you get some fancy late berries on the market before the full late crop gets on. This variety originated in New Jersey several years ago and is now one of the leaders in that State. The plants are healthy, large and long lived. Foliage heavy, dark green, fruit stocks short, berries set under the leaves and well protected; flower perfect, berry large, bright red, glossy and doesn't turn dark after being picked. Has proven a great success so far wherever it has been planted. It sells for the highest market prices and is especially recommended by commission merchants for long distant shipment on account of its firmness and good keeping qualities.

GANDY. (Imperfect). Late. For this section, and many other sections of the country this is one of the best late varieties. Probably no higher compliment could be paid to this variety than the fact that all other late varieties are compared with it. For best results it should be planted in black swampy land, well drained, or if this is not possible, in springy land with some clay in its make-up, this variety should not be planted on high sandy land. Here at Selbyville, Del., the largest strawberry center in the world, fully $\frac{3}{4}$ of the plants grown are Gandy, and the growing of this variety of strawberries has lifted more mortgages off farms than any other crop planted. Fruit is extremely large, fine flavor. We have known Gandy to be shipped 400 miles and still look better over fancy local berries. The perfect shape of the berries and the large bright green caps make the berries very beautiful and attractive. Its great shipping qualities enables it to hold this beauty and attractiveness until it gets to market.

SUCCESS. (Perfect). Mid-season. Makes a yield on any soil that will produce strawberries of any kind, the only fault of Success is that fruit is not firm enough for very long distance shipping, a very good one to plant for home use, or local markets, we might add that it can't be surpassed for this purpose. Fruit is large to extra large, bright scarlet color; flavor is mild sweet and rich.

EARLY OZARK. Among the very first to ripen and brings the grower good money on that account. Beautiful and productive, but not sweet until "dead" ripe.

Our Plants Produce Big Crops of Big Red Berries

Dear sirs: I received 1,200 New York strawberry plants in the spring of 1919 and will say that they certainly did wonderful. Last year was the first bearing season, and the plants were certainly loaded down with big red berries. I have wonderful success in planting your new-land grown strawberry plants, and am enclosing remittance for another order of 1,500 New York.

Yours very truly,

April 2, 1921.

ALVIN SHULTZ, Penna.



MARSHALL

MARSHALL. (Perfect). The Marshall is the aristocrat among strawberries. It thrives best on rich soil, with plenty of fertilizer and thorough cultivation. The plants are strong vigorous growers, the individual plants being large and stocky. The color of the foliage is a light green. The berries are rich in color, deep red clear through and of the very finest quality and flavor. The bright golden seeds set them off most beautifully. When given high culture, plenty of fertilizer and ideal conditions, the berries of Marshall attain the very largest size.

PARSONS BEAUTY. (Perfect). Mid-season. One that may be depended upon to produce a large crop of fruit every season. The plants are splendid growers, on any soil that will grow strawberries, and without any sign of disease. The fruit is large, conical, uniform shape, dark red and fair quality, for long distance shipments. Largely planted by commercial growers for the reason of its vigor and extreme productiveness. Does well in any section of the country. A strong pollenizer, and a good one to plant with imperfect blooming varieties.

JOE JOHNSON (BIG JOE). (Perfect). Late. Ripens with Chesapeake, about three days before Gandy. Fruit is firm and of large size, has a good flavor, no green tips, wonderfully productive; plants are strong growers, thrives on any soil that will produce strawberries. We consider this variety equal to Chesapeake as a money maker, and in many instances better owing to its thriving in so great a variety of soils. If you are not growing Joe, plant heavily of them this spring. You will not be disappointed with the results.

STEVENS LATE CHAMPION. (Perfect). Late. Extensively planted throughout the Northern states. Plants strong and vigorous, which yield heavy crops of fruit of large size and good quality. Does not do well South owing to rust, and fruit for some reason in the Southern states is too soft for distance shipping.

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS FOR PLANT- ING CARING FOR STOCK WHEN IT REACHES YOU

It is impossible for us to guarantee trees and plants to live, as this altogether depends on weather conditions and how stock is planted and cared for after planting. The conditions which prevail after stock leaves our hands are such that it is just as impractical for a Nurseryman to guarantee a tree or plant to live as it would be for your best neighbor to sell you a Horse or other live stock and guarantee it to live. We can only guarantee to send you good stock up to grade represented, full of life and true to name.



SAMPLE—A very heavy cropper

SAMPLE. (Imperfect). Medium late. Extensively planted throughout the entire North Middle and Western States, is not worth planting south of Virginia on account of rust. For its section it is unsurpassed. Fruit is very large and well made up, firm enough for long distance shipments. A very heavy cropper.

WM. BELT. (Perfect). Mid-season to late. Produces a large berry of extraordinary beauty and quality. The Wm. Belt is a variety of which many of the best table varieties are compared with as to quality. Has been the leading berry for table use in thousands of homes for many years and still grows in demand. This is an ideal strawberry for market gardeners as well as for home use. As to productiveness it is all that can be desired. Is one of the best pollenizers for imperfect sorts of its season. Plants strong and make runners freely. It is a very heavy and abundant bearer of fine appearing fruit of the very best quality and we find it much superior to many of the more lauded new sorts.

LADY CORNEILLE. (Perfect). For California, the Middle and Southern states we recommend Lady Corneille for the market variety, in fact more than half of our plants of this variety are sent into California each year. The plant is a strong grower and does well on almost any soil, the fruit is dark red in color, large conical in shape, good size, and wonderful shipping qualities, this is one reason the California growers plant it, they report to us that fruit will carry from California to New York in excellent condition. It is very productive.

TESTIMONIALS

We publish each year in our Catalog a few of the many letters received from our customers each year, with reference to the stock we ship them, and the way we do business. We would be pleased to receive your order which we assure you would receive best attention possible.

Gentlemen: Just a line to let you know that Mr. Huffert received the Privet and that he is very much pleased with it, and wants me to thank you for your kind consideration and also the way you do business with your customers. He told me to tell you that you will get all his future orders and he will need at least five or six hundred more privet in the near future, and expect that I will be ready for more soon. Again thanking you for your very kind favors, I am

Very truly yours,

June 10, 1921.

EDW. L. MARINE, Penna.



SENATOR DUNLAP

SENATOR DUNLAP. (Perfect). Early Mid-season. A reliable market berry. One that succeeds in all parts of the country, and is the most extensively planted variety in many sections of the west. Very productive. Fruit is medium to large; very firm and attractive. Always sells for top prices.

MISSIONARY. A variety that is proving very popular all through the South. It is a strong grower, making plants freely; early to mature, coming in right after Excelsior, and very productive. The berries are well colored, firm, large, and hold their size well throughout the season. It is a good shipper, having a tough skin not easily broken by handling.

BUBACH. Large size and handsome color are its most valuable characteristics. Color is a beautiful bright red, neither dark nor light. Foliage dark and waxy. Berries thick, meaty, fine grained, often weighing more than an ounce each.

NEW YORK. (Perfect). Mid-season. This is the strawberry that was awarded a prize of \$100.00 which was offered for the best and largest berry on exhibition. Plants are large and healthy. Fruit extremely large, well colored. Noted for producing extra large crops of big red strawberries, on very poor soils. Extensively planted all over the Northern section of this country for market purposes and family use. We doubt if there is a better mid-season variety for the Northern states. This berry is so popular it has been introduced under many different names. We have heard of some good reports of New York in the Southern sections of the country, but do not recommend planting New York south of Delaware and Maryland, fruit is not firm in Southern localities.

PRIDE OF MICHIGAN. Same as New York.

HUNDRED DOLLAR. Same as New York.

DORNAN. Same as New York.

McKINLEY. Same as New York.

BARKLEY. Same as New York.

UNCLE JIM. Same as New York.

OSWEGO. Same as New York.

RYCKMAN. Same as New York.

CORSICAN. Same as New York.

JUMBO. Same as New York.

Sirs: Thank you so much for your promptness; things were in fine shape. You pack your stock best of any other Nurserymen which we have ever received trees and plants from. The Strawberry plants were wonderfully rooted and first class in every way. Will gladly tell my friends of your good stock. Thanking you again for promptness and courtesy. Respectfully,

BLANCHE L. SNYDER, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 20, 1921.



PROGRESSIVE—The best everbearing variety

FALL OR EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Fall or Everbearing Strawberries are no longer an experiment or novelty. They are being extensively planted for market purposes as well as for home use. Except the labor of keeping the blossoms off the first year until about the 1st to middle of July, the culture directions are not different than that of the June-bearing sorts, yet it is not strictly necessary to remove all the blossoms until July 15th, but if this is done you will have a heavier crop of berries during August, September, October and the early part of November. Everbearing strawberries are a paying investment, they bear a large crop of fruit the summer and fall, following the spring they are planted, they also bear a heavy crop of fruit the following spring at the time June-bearing varieties are in their height of fruiting, and then bring another light crop the following fall.

PROGRESSIVE. A wonderful fall-bearing strawberry and considered the best by many growers. The spring-set plants not only produce a big crop of berries the same season, but the runner plants commence to bear fruit as soon as set, and quite often you will find a runner plant full of blossoms and berries before it has made any roots, and in this way Progressive yields a crop of fruit the first year that is truly wonderful. The fruit of the Progressive is of good size, smooth, of good color and appearance. The plant is a good grower and healthy.

SUPERB. Many growers consider the Superb the best everbearing variety, but we find the Progressive ahead of Superb here in Delaware. The Superb is not as good a grower as Progressive, but is ideal for the hill system of growing; neither does it produce as many berries here with us, but the berries are of large size and very handsome. The Superb is not only a good fall-bearing sort, but one of the most profitable varieties to plant for a regular crop.

The matter of buying your plants may look like a small matter, but it is an important job because so much depends on the right kind of plants. No matter how valuable your land—no matter how much you weed, dig, hoe or cultivate—no matter how deep you plow—how well you make the seed bed, how much you disc and harrow or rake your garden—no matter how much the sun shines, or how much rain you get—or how much you irrigate or water your garden—no matter how ideal the weather conditions may be or how much you fertilize or manure the soil—and every one of these things represents real money—they are all lost—all wasted—all the effort counts for nothing if in the first place you don't have the right kind of plants to put in the soil.

PRICE LIST OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS

EVERBEARING VARIETIES

	Per 1000
Progressive	\$12.00
Superb	12.00

EARLY VARIETIES

Kellogg's Premier	\$6.00
Klondyke	5.00
Missionary	5.00
Early Jersey Giant.....	7.00
Campbell's Early	6.00
Howard No. 17	6.00
Lady Corneille	5.00
Early Ozark	5.00

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

Uncle Jim	\$5.00
Marshall	6.00
Glen Mary	8.00
Haverland	5.00

	Per 1000
Bubach	5.00
Parson's Beauty	5.00
Tennessee	6.00
Corsican	5.00
New York	5.00
William Belt	5.00
Senator Dunlap	5.00
Success	5.00
Dr. Burrill	6.00

LATE VARIETIES

Brandywine	\$6.00
Gandy	5.00
Mascot	5.00
Big Joe	5.00
Lupton Late	7.00
Sample	5.00
Aroma	5.00
Chesapeake	8.00

PRICES FOR LESS THAN ONE THOUSAND OF A VARIETY

	\$5.00 per 1000	\$6.00 per 1000	\$7.00 per 1000	\$8.00 per 1000	\$12.00 per 1000
25 plants	\$0.30	\$0.40	\$0.45	\$0.50	\$0.60
50 plants .....	.50	.60	.70	.80	1.00
75 plants .....	.70	.80	1.00	1.05	1.50
100 plants .....	.90	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00
150 plants	1.15	1.25	1.60	1.65	2.50
200 plants	1.40	1.50	1.90	2.00	3.00
250 plants	1.60	1.75	2.25	2.35	3.50
300 plants	1.80	2.00	2.65	2.70	4.00
350 plants	2.00	2.25	2.90	3.05	4.50
400 plants	2.20	2.50	3.25	3.40	5.00
450 plants	2.35	2.75	3.50	3.70	5.50
500 plants	2.50	3.00	3.75	4.00	6.00

All plants are tied in bundles of 26 for 25. We do not sell less than 25 strawberry plants of any one variety. Follow above scale prices when making up your order; we cannot sell a smaller number of plants of several varieties at the 1,000 rate.

We quote special prices to large growers. Our plants are mostly new land grown. We fill orders only from one year beds that have never fruited and have received proper fertilizing and cultivating; weeds and grasses are positively not allowed to grow with them.

WE ACCEPT LIBERTY BONDS OF ALL ISSUES AT FACE VALUE IN PAYMENT FOR NURSERY STOCK. but no cash discount is allowed when payment is made by bonds. Send bonds by registered mail. We allow a cash discount of 5 per cent. on all orders, large or small, when cash accompanies order in full. Orders will be booked if one-fourth cash value is received with order, remainder to be sent before shipment. Remit by money order, registered letter, check or draft.

Our Strawberry Plants are all dug from new beds and rows are taken up solid, all those poorly rooted are thrown out, the dead leaves and stems are picked off, roots straightened and tied in bunches of 25. Thus the purchaser receives the strongest and best plants made during the season of growth. Those are worth much more than plants dug from the alleys and packed for shipment like a bale of Hay; even should the plants be ever so good when dug this manner of putting them up for shipment would cause them to be a poor lot of trash by the time they reached you.

Dear sirs: Grape Vines are the finest 2 year old vines I ever saw and reached me in good shape. The ornamental stock Yucca Filamentosa is a splendid plant. Many thanks for the very good stock and service rendered me, I remain,

Yours very truly,

October 10, 1921.

J. B. MARSHALL, Penna.



ELBERTA—The old reliable money-maker

PEACH TREES

We are offering only a limited number of varieties, ones that you can depend on giving you a good crop of fruit. We do not think it worth while to propagate a large number of varieties, when a few of the best varieties will make more money for our customers. The peach crop is quite sure if you give your trees proper attention. To succeed in growing fruit, first of all plant good trees, give them correct pruning, frequent spraying, proper cultivation, good fertilizing, careful picking and attractive packing; by so doing your orchard will give you profit year after year. Our peach trees are budded with buds cut from our bearing orchards; we know they are true-to-name. For spraying instructions, consult your County Agent or Experiment station in your State.

	Each	10	100	1000
2-3 feet.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$160.00
3-4 feet.....	.35	3.00	25.00	200.00
4-5 feet.....	.40	3.50	30.00	250.00
5-6 feet.....	.45	4.00	35.00	300.00

1 to 4 trees of one variety sold at the each rate; 5 to 30 of one variety at the 10 rate; 30 to 300 of one variety at the 100 rate; 300 or more at the 1000 rate.

ELBERTA. Mid-season. A valuable large peach, of good quality; fruit large, yellow with red cheek; juicy and extremely high flavored; flesh yellow; freestone. The leading market variety. Ripens here about the middle of August.

WHITE HEATH CLING. Ripens from September 10th to 15th. This is an old variety of cling peach and has never been excelled by any other of its class. Fruit extra large and roundish; flesh white and exceedingly juicy. It is a favorite with all housewives for canning purposes.

GREENSBORO. Ripens here from June 25th to July 10th. Large in size; white in color with a red cheek. Flesh rich and melting; very juicy; tree a strong grower.

CARMEN. A very hardy peach, ripening here about the middle of July; skin pale yellow, with blush on sunny side; flesh white, tender, sweet and melting. Ships well. The best early market peach.



The above illustration shows a part of a block of Belle of Georgia Peach Trees growing in our Nurseries, photographed October 1, 1921. They are 1 year old, and clean stock, some of them attaining a height of more than 6 feet. Buds were cut from bearing orchards on our own grounds.

RAY. Tree a fine grower. Fruit ripens early in August, of large size, very productive, white with red blush. Freestone.

FRANCES. Freestone. Ripens last of August. A seedling of Elberta and of same size and family; skin yellow with red blush, flesh yellow.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Freestone. Large, oblong, yellow with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich, excellent flavor.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Ripens here the first to fifteenth of August. Fruit is large, white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, of excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. One of the very best market sorts. Freestone.

CHAIR'S CHOICE. Begins to ripen about the first of September. Large in size; flesh firm, of the sweetest and richest grape flavor; color yellow. Freestone.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. Ripens with Chair's Choice. Freestone. High quality and very large size; flesh deep yellow; skin yellow with a broad dark red cheek.

MAYFLOWER. Semi-cling. The earliest peach known; very handsome appearance, backed by a delicious flavor.

KRUMMEL. Freestone. Season of ripening in Delaware about September 10th to 20th. Fruit is quite large, fine flavor, skin yellow, splashed with red. Fine for canning or preserving, largely planted by the commercial growers as with the garden planters.

FOX SEEDLING. Freestone. Ripens about September 15th. Fruit is very large and of good quality and flavor. Carries long distances, a good market sort. Largely planted.

HILEY. Ripens about a week before the Belle of Georgia, also a seedling of the Belle. Tree very hardy; a large creamy white peach with rich blush on sunny side; a long keeper and good shipper. Freestone.

RED GEORGIA. Tree a strong grower. Flesh of fruit is blood red. Fine for pickling. Ripens September 20th to October 1st. Perfect clingstone.

J. H. HALE. One of the best sorts for market or garden. Fruit is very large, round, quality excellent. Skin yellow finely colored, flesh yellow, sweet and melting. Ripens just before the Elberta. A very good one.

IRON MOUNTAIN. Ripens September 1st. Freestone. Fruit is of large size, color white.

Dear sirs: Received Shrubs O. K. and were first class, am well pleased. Sending another order which I would like to have you ship at your earliest convenience.

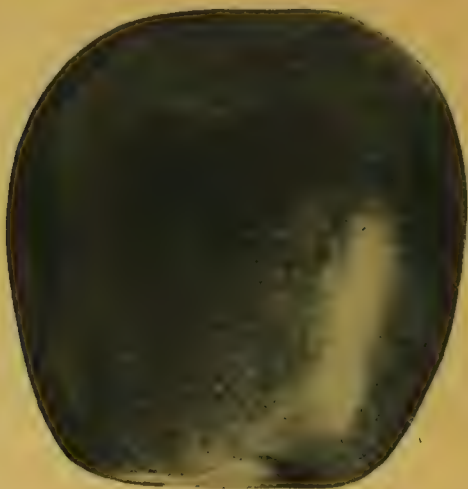
Yours very truly,

JOSEPH A. BUEHLER, Bucks County, Pa.
November 7, 1921.

Gentlemen: Received my Peach tree and Rhubarb order; arrived on the 28th and they are fine; am well pleased with the stock sent me.

Yours very truly,

April 30, 1921: MICHAEL LENGAE.



DELICIOUS

APPLE TREES

The price of apples is always high and it seems impossible for growers to supply the demand. It is the healthiest of all the fruits. Its seasons of ripening extends throughout the entire summer and fall months. It is also possible to have them the year around. For spraying instructions, consult your County Agent or Experiment station in your State.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 year, 2-3 feet	\$0.30	\$2.75	\$25.00	
1 year, 3-4 feet .....	.35	3.25	30.00	
1 year, 4-5 feet .....	.45	4.00	35.00	
2 year, 5-6 feet .....	.60	5.00	45.00	
2 year, 6-7 feet .....	.70	6.50	55.00	

1 to 4 trees of one variety sold at the each rate; 5 to 30 of one variety at the 10 rate; 30 to 300 of one variety at the 100 rate; 300 or more at the 1000 rate.

PARAGON (Mammoth Black Twig). Winter. A round apple, of extra-large size; skin smooth, yellowish, covered with deep red, the general effect being dark red; flesh tender, tinged with yellow, crisp, sub-acid aromatic, of excellent quality in every way. Tree is vigorous and healthy and yields big crops every year.

STAYMEN'S WINESAP. November to April, but keeps well in May. A profitable sort to grow for market, and the best for home use. Large in size, fine appearance, good flavor, juicy and crisp, color red. A great success.

EARLY HARVEST. Ripens early in August. Medium size; pale yellow, fine flavor. Tree a moderate grower and a good bearer.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Fruit medium to large, with a brilliant waxy skin; flesh is tender, crisp and juicy, color yellow. Summer apple growing offers a large profit to the fruit grower, and the Yellow Transparent is the variety to plant.

McINTOSH. Medium size, nearly covered with a bright red flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. October to February.

Our Plants Prove a Success over Northern Grown Plants Says Our Customer

Gentlemen: Will you please send me your fall Catalog? I would like to get black and purple Raspberry plants, also some cherry trees for fall setting. The **STRAWBERRY PLANTS** I set this spring that I got at your Nursery, are fine; better than I purchased from of, N. Y. A good many of our people here think your Nursery too far south for plants to live in this climate, so I purchased of the northern Nursery a few plants, **AND YOUR PLANTS DID THE BEST.**

Respectfully,

F. E. PARSONS, R. No. 4, Wellsboro, Pa.



STAYMAN WINESAP

RED ASTRACHAN. Large, nearly covered with deep crimson, juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. Tree a vigorous grower. A good bearer. August.

YORK IMPERIAL. A very good one, trees come into bearing early, and bears a good crop each year. Skin bright yellow covered with bright red and striped, very large. Suitable to any part of the country.

WINESAP. Medium to large size. Red color; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with rich flavor quality very good. November to May.

JONATHAN. Most beautiful of all apples. Season November to April. Fruit medium to large, roundish, yellow nearly covered with red, fine grained, tender and finely flavored.

WILLIAM'S EARLY RED. Among the earliest to ripen and the largest of all early apples, a better name for it is "Big Red Apple." Flesh is white, juicy and slightly tart, tender and crisp.

A very good one, like Transparent, bears heavily on young trees.

MAIDEN BLUSH. One of the most beautiful; pale lemon with crimson cheek; flesh white, tender and crisp. October.

DELICIOUS. Winter apple. Keeps well, color red and yellow, fine grained, and quite juicy, flavor slightly acid, but very good.

A good apple for either home use or market.

BALDWIN. Large, roundish, skin deep red; flesh juicy, crisp sub-acid, good flavor; very vigorous and productive. The best all-around winter apple for New England and Northern states.

Splendid keeper. December to March.

WEALTHY. Fall. Almost solid red. Flesh white, tender, crisp, juicy fine grained. A good keeper.

WINTER BANANA. Size large, golden yellow and beautifully shaped with bright crimson red. Flesh lemon yellow, fine grained, sub-acid, rich, aromatic flavor. Season November to January.

NORTHERN SPY. Large, bright, light red and yellow. Flesh juicy, rich; crisp, tender, aromatic, of good flavor. Tree strong grower. November to March.

GRIMES GOLDEN. Very large, skin golden yellow; flesh tender and crisp. A very good fall apple. September to January. Grown in all sections of the country.

WOLF RIVER. Winter. Exceedingly large and handsome. Skin is a bright yellow, mottled and blushed with deep red. Remarkably good shipper.

DUTCHESS. Very hardy grower, fruit medium size, red striped, the bright red is shaded with crimson. A very good early apple.

TOLMAN'S SWEET. A splendid winter sweet apple. Color yellow, good cooking apple, bears when young.

SWEET BOUGH. A fine summer apple. Yellow with blush, very sweet.

HYSLOP. (Crab Apple). Large, handsome, crimson, splashed with dark red. Very prolific. September.

Dear sirs: Do you put out a Fall Catalog? If so will you please send me one as all of the Apple trees I bought of you last spring grew, and two of them bloomed full of blossoms.

J. C. RINEHART McSPARRAN, Lanc. Co., Penna.
September 8, 1921.



MONTMORENCY—Hardy and productive

CHERRY TREES

	Each	10	100
2 year, 5-6 feet	\$1.15	\$11.00	\$90.00
2 year, 6-7 feet	1.40	12.00	100.00
1 to 4 trees of one variety sold at the each rate; 5 to 30 of one variety at the 10 rate; 30 to 300 of one variety at the 100 rate.			

SWEET CHERRIES.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Black, very large, rich and sweet. Productive. Ripens last of June.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Yellow with red cheek; tender, rich, delicious, very fine, large, roundish, depresses at stem; productive; early.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU. Flesh tender, juicy, good flavor. Mahogany color.

NAPOLEON. Yellow, tinged with red. Good shipper.

SOUR CHERRIES.

MONTMORENCY. Medium to large. Dark red, juicy, good flavor. Late.

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium to large. Dark red, juicy, good flavor. June.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Large size. Color dark red, quality very good. Late.

YELLOW SPANISH. Ripens early in June. Fruit large, color yellow. Tree vigorous grower.

PLUM TREES

	Each	10	100
2 year, 5-6 feet	\$1.15	\$11.00	\$90.00
2 year, 6-7 feet	1.40	12.00	100.00
1 to 4 trees of one variety sold at the each rate; 5 to 30 of one variety at the 10 rate; 30 to 300 of one variety at the 100 rate.			

GREEN GAGE. Skin pale green. Excellent. An old standard variety.

GERMAN PRUNE. Dark purple or blue, juicy, rich, of best quality. September.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. Medium size fruit, produced in thick cluster or groups. Tree a strong grower, and very productive of dark purple colored plums. October.

RED JUNE. Ripens first of August, fruit large, flesh light lemon yellow, half cling; slightly sub-acid and of good quality. Very productive.

BURBANK. Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh juicy and pleasant. Ripens middle of August. Productive.

ABUNDANCE. Fruit very large and showy; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy, tender and sweet. A good market variety July.

Gentlemen: Received your Raspberry plants and the Concord Grape Vines today. I am surely well pleased with this stock and your first class treatment you give to your customers. If at any time I can help you in any way I want you to feel free to call on me.

Very truly yours,

November 12, 1921.

C. W. RENNO.



KIEFFER—One of the most profitable

PEAR TREES

	Each	10	100
2 year, 5-6 feet	\$1.15	\$11.00	\$90.00
2 year, 6-7 feet	1.40	12.00	100.00

1 to 4 trees of one variety sold at the each rate; 5 to 30 of one variety at the 10 rate; 30 to 300 of one variety at the 100 rate.

KIEFFER. One of the most prolific pears. It is an abundant and regular bearer. Good shipper. Fruit large, color yellow with red cheek. Will produce ten bushels of pears to the tree when ten years old, begins fruiting successfully when three years old. Season October.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Summer. Fruit large, yellow lemon color, spotted with brown dots; flesh fine, rich and sweet. A very good one.

SECKEL. Medium size, skin rich, yellowish brown with deep brownish red cheek when fully ripe; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery. One of the richest and highest flavored pears known. Summer.

BARTLETT. Season last of August to September 15th. Good strong grower, flesh is white, fine grained, luscious, large and buttery, has a rich, melting flavor and very sweet.

QUINCE TREES

	Each	10	100
2 year, 4-5 feet	\$1.15	\$11.00	\$90.00

1 to 4 trees of one variety sold at the each rate; 5 to 30 of one variety at the 10 rate; 30 to 300 of one variety at the 100 rate.

CHAMPION. Tree strong grower; produces a good crop every year. Fruit is large and of good quality. Cooks as tender as an apple. October.

BOURGEAT. Large, golden yellow, fine quality, tree healthy, a good one.

ORANGE. Good size. Heavy bearer. Flesh orange yellow.

THE VARIETIES OF PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY AND QUINCE

TREES WE OFFER ARE SELECTED VARIETIES, THEY

ARE THE BEST BY TEST OF A NUMBER OF

VARIETIES, YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH

THE FRUIT THEY PRODUCE.

NECTARINE TREES

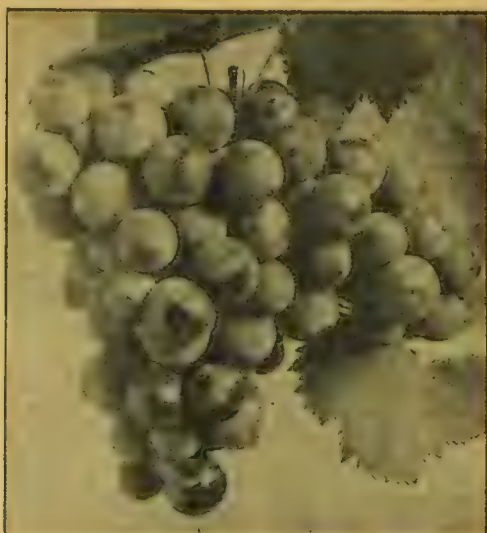
	Each	10
1-5 feet, 2 year	\$1.00	\$9.00

BOSTON. Large size, skin and flesh bright yellow Very popular. July.

APRICOT TREES

	Each	10	100
2 year, 4-5 feet	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$80.00

ACME. Large size, orange skin, and flesh. The best apricot. July.



CONCORD—The most popular Grape

GRAPE VINES

No home should be without grapes. They are planted anywhere and everywhere, to trail on fences, sides of houses, etc. Grapes when planted in such manner grow without any care. Even people who live in crowded towns and cities can grow grapes. They are also a paying crop to grow for market.

	Each	10	100	1000
Concord, 2 year, No. 1.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$80.00
Concord, 1 year, No. 1.....	.15	1.00	7.00	60.00
Niagara, 2 year, No. 1.....	.25	2.00	14.00	120.00
Niagara, 1 year, No. 1.....	.20	1.50	9.00	75.00
Moore's Early, 2 year, No. 1...	.25	2.00	14.00	120.00
Moore's Early, 1 year, No. 1...	.20	1.50	9.00	80.00
Worden, 2 year, No. 1.....	.25	2.00	14.00	120.00
Worden, 1 year, No. 1.....	.20	1.50	9.00	80.00
Catawba, 2 year, No. 1.....	.25	2.00	14.00	120.00
Catawba, 1 year, No. 1.....	.20	1.50	9.00	80.00

1 to 4 vines of one kind sold at the each rate; 5 to 30 of one kind sold at the 10 rate; 30 to 300 at the 100 rate; 300 or more at the 1000 rate.

CONCORD. The most popular black variety of grape in America. The bunch is large, shouldered and compact, skin is tender, flesh juicy and sweet. Succeeds well in all parts of the country. Extremely productive, produces abundantly in the nursery row on three year vines.

CATAWBA. Bunch large shouldered. The standard red grape. Very productive.

NIAGARA. Fruit is white, juicy, tender and melting, sweet; very productive. The very best white grape.

WORDEN. A strong, vigorous vine; fruit is blue, large compact. Flesh pulpy, with rich vigorous flavor. Fine for table or wine.

MOORE'S EARLY. Ripens before the Concord. Color of grapes deep black. Large and of best quality. Bunches hold together firmly. One of the best shippers. A profitable variety for either home use or market. Makes excellent wine.

Gentlemen: About two years ago I bought Grape Vines from your concern and am very well pleased with them. Every vine fruited the first year; however only in a very light way, the first year, but a heavy crop the second year. I am pleased to say that I have recommended you to every one that saw them, and you will no doubt get some orders from my friends. Enclosed you will find an order which I hope you will ship promptly within the next 10 days.

Yours very truly,

October 15, 1921.

JOSEPH A. BUEHLER, Penna.



This illustration shows a block of Niagara Grape Vines growing in our Nurseries, photographed October 1st. Note the mark X on picture; this is the base of the runner held in hand by Clayton A. Bunting. The rows are 46 inches wide. You will note this vine extends to the fourth row; hence length of vine 11 feet and 6 inches. Our soil is ideal for producing good grape vines. This block of grapes are 1 year old, planted in spring of 1921, but many of them have advanced well to 2-year size. They of course are not all as good as the one illustrated and described, but taken as a whole it's a very good block of Niagara, and will please the most particular planters of vineyards.

Grape Growing Is Profitable

The growing of Grapes is, we consider, one of the best paying propositions at this time, with grapes selling for about \$150.00 to \$200.00 per ton, and the demand growing stronger each year certainly forecasts a fact that a large quantity of Grapes must be produced each year to come, in order to meet the increasing demand for Grape juice only, the most popular of all fruit juices. We find that our stock of vines this season again selling very well, excepting the fact that we largely increased the acreage planted to grape vines in the Nursery rows; we expect, too, again this spring to be sold out of some varieties before the planting season is over. Our vines are making good in every state in the union; we sell to some of the largest planters of vineyards in the country, who come back year after year with repeat orders, and in many instances their neighbors who saw our stock growing on the grounds of our customers, send their orders also and become regular customers, which accounts for our increasing largely the acreage planted in our nurseries each year.

Gentlemen: Received the bill-of-lading for nursery stock this morning, which stock arrived yesterday morning. I got it home and set it out yesterday, and it is all now in the ground ready to grow when the first warm days come next spring. All of the articles included in this order were STRICTLY FIRST CLASS in every particular, and I am very well pleased with same.

Yours truly,

A. G. WEBBER, Mgr., R. G. Dun Mercantile Agency,
Wilmington, Del.

November 4, 1921.



DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES

GOOSEBERRIES

	Each	10	100
2 year, No. 1	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00

DOWNING. One of the old reliable varieties. Fruit is quite large, pale green in color, and of splendid quality. Bushes are vigorous growers.

HOUGHTON. This variety rarely fails to produce a crop every year, and usually the bushes are loaded to the limit. The berries are of medium size, and the plants are extremely hardy and healthy.

CURRENTS

	Each	10	100	1000
Wilder, 2 year, No. 1.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00	
Wilder, 1 year, No. 1.....	.20	1.50	12.00	100.00
Fay's Prolific, 1 year, No. 1....	.25	2.00	13.00	125.00

FAY'S PROLIFIC. Best of all the red currants. A great bearer, with long stems. Sub-acid.

WILDER. Strong grower, quite unusually productive, and of extra good quality.



Eldorado Blackberry

BLACKBERRIES

	Each	10	25	100	1000
No. 1 plants.....	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$1.25	\$4.00	\$30.00

ELDORADO. Jet Black. Berries are large to very large, of finest quality. Plants are vigorous and seldom fail to produce a bumper crop.

SNYDER (Black). Fruit large, quality good. Plants strong growers. An old favorite.

EARLY HARVEST. More compact in growth than most other varieties and therefore suitable for small gardens. It is very productive, ripens early, and the fruit is of excellent quality.



ST. REGIS—The best Raspberry grown

RASPBERRIES

Coming immediately after strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruit, raspberries are much sought after for planting in the garden and also in the field for market. They are easily cultivated and beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long and fruit always in demand. Plant in good soil and manure freely from time to time. Plant four feet apart each way. Cut out the old shoots each spring.

	Each	10	25	100	1000
No. 1 plants.....	\$0.08	\$0.50	\$0.80	\$2.50	\$20.00

ST. REGIS (Everbearing). Ripens with the earliest and continues on young canes until autumn. Color red, flesh firm and meaty. Largely planted.

PLUM FARMER (Black). The largest of all black raspberries. Quality of fruit unsurpassed. Good for both home and market.

CUTHBERT (Red). The best red raspberry. Heavy yielder of large solid fruit. Plant is a very vigorous grower. Fine for market and table use.

DEWBERRIES

	Each	10	25	60	1000
No. 1 plants.....	\$0.08	\$0.50	\$0.80	\$2.50	\$20.00

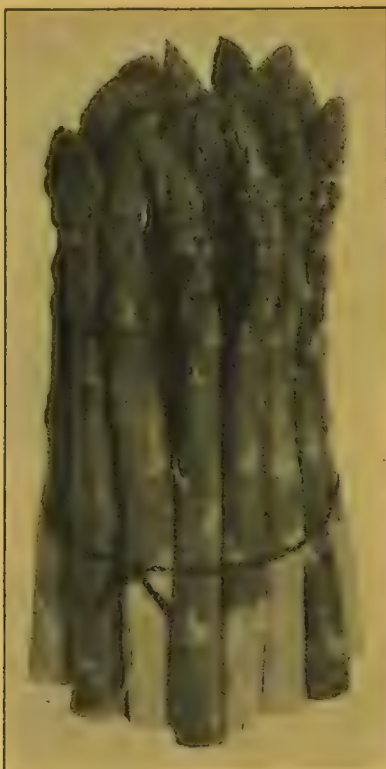
LUCRETIA. Extremely productive of berries as large as the largest blackberries, ripens 2 weeks before blackberries. Dewberries are same as blackberries, except vines of dewberries run on the ground, while blackberry canes grow up.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

	Each	10	100	1000
2 year, No. 1	\$0.10	\$0.90	\$6.00	\$50.00

MYATTS LINNEAEUS. Early, large, tender and of good quality.

APPLICATION OF PRICES. The prices in this catalogue (except where otherwise noted) apply as follows: 1 to 4 trees or plants of ONE KIND are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 of ONE KIND are sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 of ONE KIND are sold at the 100 rate; 300 or more of ONE KIND at the 1000 rate. When making up your order follow these instructions as we cannot sell stock in small numbers for the same prices as for larger numbers, labor is a heavy item of expense in the nursery, and every time a different variety of stock is taken up the foreman with his men must move to a different place in the nurseries, which is expensive, saying nothing of the extra work in the packing house and office. There is a reason. This is one of the things we would like to do but cannot.



PALMETTO ASPARAGUS

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Asparagus is one of the most profitable crops grown. It is in great demand in all markets, always selling for very high prices. The demand is much greater than the supply as asparagus has not been extensively planted as many other farm products. It will thrive in all localities and on any soil that will produce general farm crops. To have it real early it should be planted on light soil. The sprouts are not usually cut for market until the second year after planting, except to mow down the canes in the fall or spring. Plant from 4 to 5 inches deep, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and cover the remainder as the plants grow. The rows should be 3 feet apart with plants set 1 foot apart in the row. Broadcast about 5 bushels of salt and 300 pounds of Nitrate of Soda to the acre in March and give it a good top-dressing of stable manure in November. The profits from asparagus are wonderful. It is ready for market in April and May and the income derived from it is especially appreciated at this time of the year. The roots give a splendid crop each year for 20 years. It is successfully planted during March, April and May, also during the fall months.

	25	100	1000
2 year, No. 1	\$0.80	\$1.75	\$10.00
1 year, No. 1 .....	.60	1.25	8.00

PALMETTO. Of Southern origin. Very large and productive. Most extensively planted of all asparagus.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. An old variety, well known in all localities. Large and makes a rapid growth. Very popular.

BARR'S MAMMOTH. Early and very large; makes a rapid growth. A general favorite.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL. This variety is largely grown in France. Stalks are immense size, rich and tender. Earlier than the other varieties.



Foundation Planting

The planting certainly makes this residence most home-like. Unfortunately, the Flowering Shrubs and Roses have not yet advanced enough in growth to make a striking view; however, the Evergreens speak for themselves right off hand when planted. This house may have been built a hundred years ago—it does not matter as to the style or architecture used. Each and every one can be made more beautiful by the proper ornamental planting.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Compare a home with shade trees, Evergreens, Flowering shrubs, Roses, etc., planted on the lawn, with one barren of trees, etc. Bring these two pictures to your mind. Which home would you prefer? The one beautified by the Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, etc. "Of course." The Evergreens and Shrubs make the home more attractive, while the Shade trees help make up this appearance, and keep the lawn and dwelling both cool during the hot summer days.

Such plantings are never forgotten by people who in childhood played under the trees. **DUTY TO YOUR FAMILY URGES YOU TO PLANT.**

NORWAY MAPLE. A large, handsome tree of spreading, rounded form, with broad, deep, green foliage. Very hardy, and extensively planted.

SILVER MAPLE. Produces a quick shade. The leaves on top are light green, underneath the leaves same shade as bright silver, and as the summer breeze approaches them, the silver and green flashes are very attractive. Extensively planted.

SCHWEDLERI MAPLE. Has three changes of dress in a season. Spring, purple and crimson; summer, dark green; autumn, brown and red. For lawn planting it has no equal for beauty. Largely planted by those who want something extra.

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED. A silver maple with remarkable and beautifully dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. Should be in every collection. While it makes a large tree if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning and may be easily adapted to small lawns.

ORIENTAL PLANE. Has a very wide round topped head, thick branches, rapid grower. A good one for either street or lawn planting.

CATALPA BUNGEII. A pleasing lawn tree of formal appearance, no lawn is complete without this tree. Dwarf habit of growing.

CATALPA SPECIOSA. Very fast grower, makes a shade within 2 to 3 years. Leaves are very large, many measuring 5 inches across, extensively planted where a quick shade is desired. Valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc. Flowers, white in summer.

AMERICAN ELM. A fine wide spreading tree, of very dark green leaves, very extensively planted and considered by many the best shade tree in the world. Entirely hardy and succeeds in any location.



Lombardy Poplar and California Privet

HORSE CHESTNUT. Flowers white, leaves dark green. Makes beautiful lawn tree. Very compact.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. Makes fast growth, does not spread, a tall spire-like tree, altogether planted at the entrance of driveways, and to mark boundary lines. Unsurpassed for its purpose.

MAIDENHAIR TREE (Ginko). For use as tall avenue tree. Will thrive in smoky situations. Foliage resembles maidenhair fern, and turns brilliant yellow in fall.

Prices of Ornamental Trees

	Each	10	100
Norway Maple, 7-8 feet	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$90.00
Norway Maple, 8-10 feet	1.75	15.00	
Norway Maple, 10-12 feet	2.25	20.00	
Silver Maple, 7-8 feet .....	.50	4.50	40.00
Silver Maple, 8-10 feet .....	.75	6.00	50.00
Silver Maple, 10-12 feet	1.00	9.00	75.00
Weir's Cut Leaf Maple, 8-10 feet.....	1.75	16.00	
Schwedleri Maple, 8-10 feet	2.50	20.00	
American Elm, 7-8 feet .....	.75	6.00	
American Elm, 8-10 feet	1.00	9.00	
Oriental Plane, 7-8 feet .....	.75	7.00	
Oriental Plane, 8-10 feet	1.00	9.00	
Catalpa Bungeil, 6-ft. stems, 2-yr. heads	1.75	16.00	150.00
Horse Chestnut, 6-8 feet	1.25	11.00	
Lombardy Poplar, 5-6 feet .....	.40	3.50	
Lombardy Poplar, 7-8 feet .....	.75	6.00	
Lombardy Poplar, 8-10 feet	1.00	9.00	
Catalpa Speciosa, 8-10 feet .....	.75	6.00	
Weeping Willow, 5-6 feet .....	.25	2.00	
Weeping Willow, 6-7 feet .....	.35	3.00	
Weeping Willow, 8-10 feet	1.00	9.00	
Maiden Hair Tree, 4-5 feet.....	1.00	16.00	
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 4-5 feet.....	2.00	16.00	
Teas Weeping Mulberry, 5-ft. stems, 2-yr. heads	2.25	20.00	

1 to 4 of a variety at the each rate; 4 to 30 of a variety at the 10 rate.



SILVER MAPLE

WEeping TREES

MULBERRY TEAS WEeping. This is a valuable tree for lawn, is wonderfully ornamental and fruits every year a heavy crop of the most delicious mulberries, fruits heavily on young trees the second year after transplanting. It is truly an ornamental and fruit tree combined.

WISCONSIN WEeping WILLOW. Forms a large round headed tree, one of the most elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Will thrive in any locality. You would like some of these trees on your grounds.

CUT LEAF WEeping BIRCH. One of the most remarkable and beautiful trees for the lawn. Famed for its beauty and graceful habit of growing.



CATALPA BUNGEI



NORWAY MAPLE

MULBERRIES

	Each	10
1 year, 4-5 feet	\$0.60	\$5.00

RUSSIAN. Tree is a splendid grower, soon attains good size, fruit very heavy regularly, a good crop of the most delicious mulberries. Trees bear when quite young, beginning the second year in the nursery row.

NUT TREES

Nut trees are valuable, useful and ornamental. No home should be without them. They are valuable as shade and ornamental trees, as well as the nuts they produce.

BUTTERNUT. Tree makes very rapid growth, and bears heavily of large, longish nuts. Very pleasing for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel. 7-8 feet, \$1.25; 8-9 feet, \$1.50.

JAPAN WALNUT. Very hardy, makes quick growth, bears abundantly when young, produces large nuts. 5-6 feet, \$1.25 each.

ENGLISH WALNUT. Well known, justly popular, very hardy, will stand the extreme cold, produces abundantly. 4-5 feet, \$2.00 each.

PECAN. Well known, justly popular. Very large nuts, 50 to the lb. 4-5 feet, \$1.25 each.

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT. Flowers in June. Nuts sweeter than other kind; the best chestnut in existence. 3-4 feet, \$1.00 each.

Gentlemen: I received my shipment of Nursery stock Wednesday of this week; same was in fine condition; stock first class in every respect, packed with wonderful skill. Hope to again call at your plant this fall.

Yours very truly,

E. W. PARSONS, Tuckerton, N. J.

March 26, 1921.

Sirs: My orders No. 6786 and 5805 have been received in very good condition. Many thanks for the good stock and prompt, careful service.

Yours very truly,

November 5, 1921.

F. F. ZISSA, Penna.



KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE

EVERGREENS

Our stocks of Evergreens are all compact, and nicely shaped specimens.

Evergreens are valuable trees to plant on your grounds. During summer evergreens are as attractive as other trees, but not until the Winter days approach us is the Evergreen so much admired. They are never quite so beautiful as when branches are bowed with banks of white snow. A few Evergreens planted on your grounds will also create warmth and save fuel.

All evergreens are balled and burlapped for shipment. Do not remove same when planting. Before planting soak this ball thoroughly in water, cutting the tying cords, plant with ball intact. Water thoroughly for the first days if soil is dry.

AMERICAN ARBOR-VITAE. Rather dwarf habit of growing. Its foliage or leaves are flat instead of needle like, and sets on edge, color bright green. One of the most extensively planted of all evergreens. Used as specimens for the lawn, and in tubs for porches, also extensively planted for hedges and screens, to break the force of winter winds. Fast grower for first 4 years, after this dwarf habit of growing.

PYRAMIDAL AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. Its tall slender habit makes it splendid for formal use; a dense dark green. Columnar form.

GLOBOSA ARBOR-VITAE. A new variety that is very handsome. In shape it is absolutely round or globular, very dense in growth, and does not require shearing. It does not grow over 4 or 5 feet tall; foliage is deep, dark green, its little branches being of unusual delicacy.

TOM THUMB ARBOR-VITAE. The Tom Thumb Arbor-Vitae is one of the most beautiful of the Dwarf Evergreens. Its foliage resembles both the American Arbor-Vitae and the Red Cedar. The tree grows low and dense, never higher than 3 or 4 feet.

DOUGLAS SPRUCE. A choice evergreen, foliage is dark green to silvery blue, and grows downward. Tips of branches bear 3-inch cones. Very compact conical habit of growing.



NORWAY SPRUCE

All Evergreens balled and burlapped for shipment. Do not remove same when planting.

NORWAY SPRUCE. Perfectly hardy. Makes a beautiful compact growth. A choice evergreen and more extensively planted than any other variety of evergreens.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. Foliage blue mixed with green.

KOSTERS BLUE SPRUCE. Foliage intense silvery blue, very dense. Largely planted by those who want something extra.

COLORADO GREEN SPRUCE. Same form as Colorado Blue, foliage only occasionally blue. Usual type is light green.

RETINOSPORA COMPACT CYPRESS. (Compacta). Dwarf habit of growing, very compact, green color, fine for formal use on planting at base of house.

RETINOSPORA. (Pisifera Aurea). Japanese Golden pea-fruited. Foliage golden green, very slow growing.

RETINOSPORA. (Sequarrosa). Foliage silvery blue. Stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimen.

RETINOSPORA. (Sulphurea). Sulphur plumed dwarf variety. Soft yellowish green; very compact.

JAPANESE YEW. (T. Cuspidata). Dwarf dense habit of growing, very hardy, the best of all of the yews.

IRISH JUNIPER. The trees form low, dense cones of silvery green. No lawn is complete without at least one of these trees.

SAVIN JUNIPER. (Sabina). Low growing, very dwarf. Color of foliage dark green, very desirable, never gets large.

DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE. (Mugho). Very admirable in all evergreen plantings. Dwarf, slow, compact and neat habit of growing, very hardy, foliage dark green, never grows high.

BOXWOOD. (Suffruticosa). A very low growing variety, used for window boxes and edgings around beds of shrubbery or along walks, etc.

BOXWOOD. (Sempervirens). Specially desired for planting as individual specimens on lawns or in tubs. Trimmed as pyramidal form.

WHITE PINE. (Strobus). A valuable evergreen. Has regular whirls of horizontal branches.

SCOTCH PINE. (Sylvestrus). Foliage bluish green, very neat in growth, desirable in all evergreen plantings.

Quality of Our Stock Brings More Orders

Dear sirs: The California Privet I ordered arrived today in good condition, and I am so well pleased with the exceedingly good stock and prompt service of my order that I am sending another by return mail which I hope will receive the same prompt attention.

Yours very truly,

April 15, 1921.

CLARENCE W. MARTIN, Penna.



One of our Strawberry blocks photographed October 1, 1921. Plant our healthy, hardy, new-land grown, true-to-name Strawberry plants for larger crops of better fruit—which means a better and larger trade and more profit.

PRICES OF EVERGREENS

1 to 4 of a kind sold at the each rate; 5 to 30 of a kind sold at the 10 rate.

	Each	10
Norway Spruce, 1½-2 feet	\$1.00	\$9.00
Norway Spruce, 2-3 feet	1.50	12.50
Douglas Spruce, 2-3 feet	1.50	12.50
Douglas Spruce, 3-4 feet	2.50	22.50
Douglas Spruce, 4-5 feet	3.50	32.50
Douglas Spruce, 5-6 feet	4.50	40.00
Koster's Blue Spruce, 2-3 feet	5.00	48.00
Colorado Blue Spruce, 1½-2 feet	2.25	
Colorado Blue Spruce, 2-2½ feet	3.25	
Colorado Green Spruce, 1½-2 feet	1.50	12.50
Colorado Green Spruce, 2-2½ feet	2.50	22.50
Canadian Hemlock, 2 feet	2.00	18.00
Irish Juniper, 2-3 feet	2.00	18.00
Irish Juniper, 3-4 feet	3.00	28.00
Irish Juniper, 4-5 feet	3.50	32.50
Irish Juniper, 5-6 feet	4.50	42.50
English Juniper, 2-2½ feet	2.00	17.50
English Juniper, 2½-3 feet	2.50	22.50
Savin Juniper, 15-18 inches	2.00	17.50
Retinispora Compact (Compacta), 12-18 inches	1.80	16.00
Retinispora Golden Pea Fruited (Pisifera Aurea), 2½ feet	2.80	26.00
Retinispora Sulphur-tinted (Sulphurea), 12-18 in.	1.80	16.00
Retinispora Veitch's (Squarrosa Vetchi), 2½ feet	2.80	26.00
Retinispora Veitch's (Squarrosa Vetchi), 12-18 in.	2.00	17.50
Japanese Yew (Taxus Cuspidata), 2½ feet	3.80	36.00
American Arborvitae, 2-3 feet	1.50	14.00
American Arborvitae, 3-4 feet	2.00	19.00
American Arborvitae, 4-5 feet	3.50	32.50
American Arborvitae, 5-6 feet	4.00	37.50
Tom Thumb Arborvitae, 12-18 inches	2.00	17.50
Pyramidal Arborvitae, 18-24 inches	2.00	17.50
Globosa Arborvitae, 12-18 inches	2.00	17.50
Dwarf Mountain Pine, 6-8 inches broad	1.50	12.50
Dwarf Mountain Pine, 15 inches broad	2.60	25.00
White Pine, 1½-2 feet	1.00	9.00
White Pine, 2-3 feet	1.50	12.50
Scotch Pine, 2-3 feet	1.00	9.00
Scotch Pine, 3-4 feet	1.50	10.00

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Boxwood (Suffruticosa, 5-6 inches)	\$0.25	\$2.00
Pyramidal Boxwood, 2-3 feet	3.50	32.50

Dear sirs: On April 9th I received the Strawberry plants, which are very beautiful plants. I am very well satisfied with them, and hope to give you much more business another year.

Yours respectfully,

RAILMAN TOTH, Green Lane, Pa.

April 11, 1921.



A CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGE

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. One of the leading hedge plants and undoubtedly the largest planted of them all; its foliage produces abundantly the deepest, richest green, almost an evergreen; does not shed its foliage until late winter and then only in an exposed condition. Very hardy, easily and quickly pruned, you may shape it in any position desired by trimming. They should be planted $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row; where you set it dig about 12 inches deep and 12 inches wide, use some stable manure at the roots (do not use any commercial fertilizer), set the plants 6 inches apart in the row, dip the roots in water before planting; after plants are set cut them down to 4 inches from the surface of the ground, this will cause a thick new growth to start, and is very essential for a beautiful hedge, do not cut back again until they have made 10 inches of new growth, when cutting each time allow about 1 to 2 inches above where it was cut before until you get the height desired. After planting spread barn-yard manure at surface of ground; keep free from weeds the first two years, by this time it will get its start, then nature will do the rest. Did you ever realize what an admiring and luxuriant privet hedge you could secure at a very small cost, and how much it would add to the value of your property? To find the exact number wanted, measure the space where it is to be planted and multiply the number of feet by 2, this will give the exact number. Our privet is strictly first class, well branched and heavy rooted. Can be successfully set any month in the year that the soil is not frozen, except June, July and August.

PRICES OF CALIFORNIA PRIVET

	10	100	1000
8 to 12 inches, branched	\$0.60	\$3.50	\$30.00
12 to 18 inches, well branched .....	.75	4.50	40.00
18 to 24 inches, well branched .....	.85	5.50	50.00
2 to 3 feet, heavy	1.25	7.00	60.00
3 to 4 feet, extra heavy	2.00	8.00	70.00

5 to 30 sold at the 10 rate; 30 to 300 sold at the 100 rate; 300 or more sold at the 1000 rate.

Sirs: My plants I received of you last year are loaded with berries. The KELLOGGS PREMIER are commencing to ripen and are very large, and extremely heavily loaded with fruit. They are so good that I would like to set a large number of them if it's not too late; please let me know.

Yours truly,

WM. F. ZIMMERMAN, Lancaster County, Pa.

May 19, 1921.



Looking across a block of our California Privet Hedge photographed October 1, 1921. More than a quarter of a million in this block, waiting to make more beautiful the homes of our customers and customers-to-be; and to largely increase the value of their properties. The growing of California Privet Hedge is one of our specialties. Our plants are well rooted and properly branched.

BARBERRY THUNBERGII

BARBERRY THUNBERGII. This is not the variety of Barberry which spreads wheat rust, and can safely be planted.

Planting instructions for Barberry are the same as for California Privet when planting it for a hedge, except that it should be set 8 to 10 inches apart. For lawn planting, instructions same as other shrubs.

For a low hedge Japanese Barberry Thunbergii stands at the head of the list, it succeeds without much attention, may be pruned or not just as the owner chooses, without pruning it will form a compact mass, so thick a cat can't get through. Barberry is hardier than California Privet. Spring and summer leaves are very green and attractive; in autumn after most other shrubs are bare, its small oval leaves then assume rich crimson colors and the slender branches droop with their load of bright red berries which hang on until late winter. Owing to its dwarf habit of growing it is also extensively planted for borders, and single and bunched specimens on the lawns, no other shrub or hedge plant surpasses Barberry Thunbergii.

Our stock of Barberry has been twice transplanted, and is strictly first class, well branched and heavily rooted.

	Each	10	100
2 year, 12-18 inches	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
3 year, 18-24 inches .....	.40	3.00	25.00
4 year, 2-2½ feet .....	.50	4.00	35.00
4 year, 2½-3 feet .....	.60	5.00	45.00

1 to 4 sold at the each rate; 5 to 30 at the 10 rate; 30 to 300 at the 100 rate.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Certificate of Nursery Inspection

Dover, Delaware, September 20, 1921.

To Whom it May Concern:

This certifies that I have this day examined the nursery stock and premises of the..... Nurseries, of G. E. Bunting & Sons at Selbyville, Sussex county, Delaware, and that said nursery stock is apparently free from crown gall, peach yellows, peach rosette, the San Jose scale, and all other plant diseases and insects of a seriously dangerous nature, that may be transferred on nursery stock.

This certificate may be revoked by the State Board of Agriculture for cause, and it is invalid after August 31, 1922, and does not include nursery stock not grown on the above named premises unless such stock is covered by certificate of a State or Government officer and accepted by the State Board of Agriculture.

A. BRAINARD PEET, Inspector.



HYDRANGEA P. G.—One of the best shrubs

Flowering Shrubs

We are growing a selected list of the best flowering shrubs, no lawn is complete without them. In our list one may select a few varieties which will give flowers from early Spring until late fall. Before planting cut back about half the tops which insures plants living, and gives them a fine compact, symmetrical top for the future.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI. Plant is rather tall, with long, slender branches that gracefully droop with their foliage and flowers. Very extensively planted as specimens on the lawn and for hedges. Flowers in May.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER. Dwarf habit of growing, very dense; fine for base planting, and single or double bunches on the lawn. Blooms in great profusion the entire summer and fall. Rose pink flowers.

SPIREA THUNBERGII. Looks like a mass of snow early in April before leaves appear, owing to its blooming a great number of pure-white flowers. Very popular owing to time of blooming.

SPIREA BILLARDI. Flowers borne on dense panicles, and of a delicate pink color. Plant is hardy, growth spirelike, narrow, attaining a height of about 6 feet when fully grown. Flowers during July, August and September.

SPIREA OPULIFOLIA. (Nine-bark). White flowers borne in flat clusters, old flower heads turn red and make a striking variety of colors. It is very popular.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. Well known and justly popular. Flowers are borne on huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long, pure white first, afterward changing to pink. Begins to bloom early in August and continues blooming until freezing weather sets in. Perfectly hardy.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA. (Hills of Snow). Begins to flower in June and continues until September. Blooms large, snow white.

HYDRANGEA OTAKSA HORTENSIA. Fine for planting near the dwelling. Flowers generally blue, with a few exceptions they are a delicate pink. Blooms in great profusion all the summer. A Japanese variety.

TREE SHAPED HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. Trained in nursery to tree form. Very popular.

DUETZIA LEMOINEI. Somewhat dwarf habit of growing. In June the plants are literally covered with snow-white flowers.

DUETZIA PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. Double white. Flowers in June. Double white slightly tinged with rose.

DUETZIA GRACILLIS. Dwarf, only 2-3 feet when grown, fine for planting in groups on the lawn and for borders. Pure white flowers in June.

DUETZIA CRENATA. Double white. Flowers pure white in June.



DEUTZIA CRENATA

BUTTERFLY BUSH. (*Buddleia*). Summer Lilac. A beautiful shrub from Japan, bearing sweet scented flowers of a rosy lilac color. Flowers borne by the hundreds on flower beds which are $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Blooms in great profusion from early summer until cold weather. (Note—Before shipping it is necessary for us to cut back the tops to avoid damaging plant when packing.)

SNOWBALL. (*Viburnum Molle*). Favorite shrub with globular clusters of white flowers. Blooms in May.

JAPAN SNOWBALL. A new variety from China. It surpasses the old varieties in several respects; pure white flowers.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE. Flowers are deep garnet red and are produced in abundance throughout the entire summer and autumn.

WEIGELA ROSEA. Bright rose colored, flowers in June. Plant very hardy, branches droop with their load of the most beautiful flowers.

ALTHEA. (Rose of Sharon). One of the best shrubs planted. Begins blooming early summer and continues through the autumn months. Plant grows upright, very hardy. We have them double and single flowering of red, white and blue.

BLUE DOGWOOD. Flowers white, blooms in June. Bark bluish green.

RED DOGWOOD. Flowers red, blooms in June.

HONEYSUCKLE. Pink Tartarian. Grows bush form. Intensively sweet-scented and good bloomer.

WHITE LILAC. Delicate white flowers, shaded with purple. Blooms in May.

CHAS. X. LILAC. Well known favorites; purplish red flowers.

GOLDEN BELL. (*Forsythia Fortune*). Bell shaped, deep yellow flowers in April before leaves appear, very attractive owing to time of flowering.

WEeping GOLDEN BELL. (*Forsythia Fortunei*). Long drooping branches, covered with showy golden yellow, flowers in April.

GOLDEN BELL. (*Forsythia Intermedia*). Very free flowering of golden yellow blooms which covers the bare branches in April.

FLOWERING ALMOND. (*Amygdalus*). Very popular. Red and white flowering.

DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH. Very desirable. Early spring before leaves appear. Branches are literally covered with large double flowers. Does not fruit. We have them both red and white.

CYDONIA JAPONICA. (Japan Quince). Medium growing shrub, foliage dark green. During May the plant is in a blaze of color with flowers.

COMMON SYRINGA. (Mock Orange). Flowers white, deliciously perfumed. Derives its name owing to flowers resembling orange blossoms; a delightful substitute for that noble flower.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTE

YUCCA FILIMENTOSA. (Adams Needle). A flowering grass that might be classed as an evergreen, as it is always green. Flowers white in July. Grows upright to a height of about 2 to 3 feet.

SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB. (Calycanthus). Foliage is rich and flowers are of a rare chocolate color having a delightful odor. One of the most desirable shrubs.

GRAPE MYRTLE. Blooms in great profusion of crape shaped flowers which form circular balls of flowers on the plants. We grow the white, pink, blue and scarlet flowering varieties.

	Each	.10
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, 2-3 feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.50
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, 12-18 inches...	.40	3.00
Hydrangea Arb. Sterillis (Hills of Snow), 2-3 feet	.60	5.50
Hydrangea Arb. Sterillis (Hills of Snow), 12-18 in.	.40	3.00
Hydrangea P. G., Tree Form, 3-4 feet.....	1.25	
Hydrangea Otaska Hortensia (Blue), strong plants	.75	
Spirea Van Houtte, 2-3 feet .....	.40	3.00
Spirea Anthony Waterer, 2-3 feet .....	.50	4.00
Spirea Billardi, 2-3 feet .....	.50	4.00
Spirea Opufolia, 2-3 feet .....	.50	4.00
Spirea Thunbergi, 2-3 feet .....	.50	4.00
Philadelphus Grandiflorus (Mock Orange), 3-4 feet	.50	4.00
Sweet Scented Shrub (Calycanthus), 2-3 feet.....	.50	4.00
Duetzia Crenata, 2-3 feet .....	.40	3.00
Duetzia Lemoine, 2-3 feet .....	.40	3.00
Duetzia Pride of Rochester, 3-4 feet.....	.40	3.00
Butterfly Bush, strong, 2 year plants.....	.40	3.00
Snowball (Virburnum Moole), 2-3 feet .....	.50	4.00
Japan Snowball, 2-3 feet .....	.50	4.00
Duetzia Gracillis (Dwarf), 2½ feet .....	.50	4.00
White Lilac, 2-3 feet .....	.50	4.00
Chas. X. Lilac (Purple), 2-3 feet .....	.50	4.00
Weigela Eva Rathke, 2-3 feet .....	.60	5.50
Weigela Rosea, 2-3 feet .....	.60	5.50
White Flowering Dogwood, 3-4 feet .....	.60	5.00
Red Flowering Dogwood, 2-3 feet	1.00	9.00
Honeysuckle Pink Tartarian, 2-3 feet .....	.50	4.00
Althea Rose of Sharon, Double Flowering, red, white or blue, 2-3 feet .....	.40	3.00
Forsythia Golden Bell, 3-4 feet .....	.40	3.00
Forsythia Weeping Golden Bell, 3-4 feet .....	.40	3.00
Flowering Almond, double red and white, 2-3 feet	.80	7.50
Cydonia Japonica, 2-3 feet .....	.50	4.00
Double Flowering Peach, red and white, 3-4 feet.	.60	5.00
Crape Myrtle, white, pink and blue, 2-3 feet.....	.60	5.50
Yucca Filimentosa, 2-3 feet .....	.25	2.00



WHITE WISTARIA

HARDY CLIMBING SHRUBS

WISTERIA PURPLE. One of the best ornamental vines. blooms purple in great profusion during spring. Fine for trailing porches, trellises, etc.

WISTERIA WHITE. Same as Wisteria Purple, except flowers are white.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. A splendid climber. Flowers snow-white, produced in great numbers during summer and autumn. Extensively planted.

MATRIMONY VINE. Blooms purple flowers in great profusion from middle summer until freezing weather. Very popular.

HONEYSUCKLE HALLIANA. Flowers from May until November, almost an evergreen, useful for covering trellises and unsightly objects.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. (*Aristolochia Sipo*). Flowers are green, of a quaint pipe shape. Large heart shaped leaves.

BOSTON IVY. (*Ampelopsis Veithii*). Considered one of the very best climbing vines for any position a vine is desired.

PRICE OF CLIMBING SHRUBS

	Each	10
Wisteria, White, strong, 3-4 feet	\$0.50	\$4.00
Wisteria, Purple, strong, 3-4 feet .....	.50	4.00
Clematis, Panticulata, 2 year vines .....	.50	5.50
Boston Ivy, 2 year vines .....	.75	6.50
Dutchman's Pipe, 2 year vines .....	.75	6.50
Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan, 2 year .....	.40	3.00
Matrimony Vine, 2 year, 3-4 feet .....	.40	3.50

PEONIES

Strong plants, 3 to 5 eye divisions. 50c each:

FESTIVIA MAXIMA. The best of all peonies. Large bloom, white, with here and there a fleck of crimson.

EDULUS SUPERBA. Early, rosy pink, carmine striped. Very good.

FELIX CROUSE. Brilliant red. Blooms freely.

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS. Pure white blooms, large and full double.

Gentlemen: I received my order of Barberry Thunbergii May 11th, and I am more than pleased with it as it surely is well rooted and larger than I expected.

Respectfully yours,

May 16, 1921.

G. A. MARX, Sr., L. I., N. Y.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI ROSE

ROSES

2 yr. No. 1, 70c each

Hybrid Perpetual or Summer Roses

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. Snow Queen. Large and fragrant. It is marvelous in its beauty in half opened bud, and in the snow-white of the full bloom. A good one. Summer and autumn bloomer.

HUGH DICKSON. Crimson. Very hardy, blooms full, flowers large and fragrant. Finest rose of its color. Summer and autumn bloomer.

MARGARET DICKSON. Large white flesh colored center, fragrant Summer and autumn bloomer.

PAUL NEYRON. The largest of all roses; often measuring 5 inches across the bloom. **PINK.** A free bloomer and hardy grower.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. (H.P.) Large, full, beautiful, upright, strong grower.

Hybrid Teas or Everblooming Roses

GRUS AN TEPLITZ. Everblooming scarlet crimson. A strong grower. The best everbloomer of its color.

LA FRANCE. Rich satiny peach, changing to deep rose. Large. The sweetest of all everblooming.

KILLARNEY. Fine satiny pink. Perfectly hardy, robust grower. A constant bloomer.

KAISERINE AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Flowers large and finely formed, borne singly on strong upright stems. Color pure white, shading to lemon with age.

BABY RAMBLERS. Clear, brilliant ruby rose. Blooms early in June and continues until frost. We have them red, white and pink.

Climbers and Ramblers

2 yr. No. 1, 50c each

DOROTHY PERKINS. Rambler. June and July this one produces immense trusses of delightful pink flowers. Hardest of all roses, makes 20 to 30 feet runners in one season.

DOROTHY PERKINS WHITE. Same as Pink Dorothy, except flowers are snow-white.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Deep crimson flowers in immense trusses, very hardy and extensively planted.

YELLOW RAMBLER. Bloom of a canary yellow, larger flowers than the Crimson Rambler, but less number of blooms in each cluster. A regular beauty.



A field of Gladiolus just beginning to come into full bloom.

GLADIOLUS

SELECT GLADIOLUS. The gladiolus is one of the most popular and beautiful of the summer flowering bulbs with tall spikes of flowers, some 2 feet or more in height. Of almost every desirable color, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. They have absolutely no insect enemies and no diseases, and best of all, they will grow and bloom in any soil. I have never known any one to fail with them. Try them and be convinced. 5c each; 50c per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

AMERICA. A beautiful soft shell-pink color, tinged lavender; growth and habit perfect. Too well known to need comment. Fine for cut flowers.

CHICAGO WHITE. Pure white, with lavender markings in the throat. Early blooming; fine for florists. Several flowers open at one time.

CRACKERJACK. Dark red, throat spotted with yellow and maroon.

HALLEY. Enormous, open flowers of a delicate flesh color, shading lighter to the center, with a cream yellow and carmine blotch. Very early.

MEADOWVALE. Pure white, touched with crimson in throat; lower petals marked with faint pink.

MRS. FRANCIS KING. Large flowers of a light scarlet color, or better described as flame color, are about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Spikes always have 5 to 6 flowers open at one time. For garden effect or cut flowers it is one of the best.

PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS, MIXED. This species of gladiolus has received much attention during recent years and has created a sensation wherever it was exhibited. The blooms are distinct and superior to the older types in their pleasing form and arrangement. Although the individual flowers are not large, they carry an air of grace altogether different from the more or less stiff effect of other gladioli. Furthermore, these hybrids produce three and sometimes four fully developed flower-spikes

Dear sirs: I received the strawberry plants (order No. 5129) and was well pleased with them, also your promptness in filling my order which I thank you for same. Plants are looking very prosperous and you will find another order enclosed herewith.

Respectfully,

April 26, 1921. NELSON PRICE, Kirkwood, Del.

Dear sirs: Nursery stock you sent me came in perfect condition. I am well pleased with the very good stock. Shall be pleased to send you all of my future orders for trees and plants.

Very truly yours,

April 12, 1921.

THOS. A. COX, New York.



The above illustration shows part of an 8-acre field of 1-year-old Concord Grape Vines, planted in April, 1921, and photographed October 1, 1921. Some of the vines which we will fill orders received from our customers this spring. Clayton A. Bunting, a member of this firm, who has given very careful attention to the planting, fertilizing, cultivating and spraying of our grape nurseries during the entire growing season, is shown standing in the foreground.

DAHLIAS

WM. AGNEW (Dec.). An old standard variety and still one of the most popular reds. Flowers large, on long slightly drooping stems; a vivid unshaded red. 15c each.

YELLOW DUKE (Dec.). Giant flowers of clear canary yellow on long stems. 15c each.

BRUNHILDE (Cactus). A handsome violet purple; wide, loose, recurved and somewhat twisted petals. 15c each.

GOLDEN EAGLE (Cactus). Large flowers with incurved petals; golden buff. 15c each.

JACK ROSE (Dec.). A magnificent sort, very free flowering and showy in the field, with long stems and perfect form for cutting. Color rich crimson-red, with maroon shadings at center. The most widely planted dahlia today. 15c each.

KING OF AUTUMN (Dec.). Large perfectly formed flowers, held erect on long stiff stems. The color is a beautiful shade of burnt amber, tinged and shaded old rose. Of all the dahlias I grew the past season this attracted by far the most attention of them all. \$1.00 each.

MINA BURGLE (Dec.). One of the finest varieties producing flowers of gigantic size and remarkable beauty. The flowers are a brilliant scarlet and borne upon long, wiry stems, well above the foliage. A variety which attracts universal attention. 25c each.

MRS. J. G. CASSATT (Dec.). Rose colored, with grand stems and plenty of substance in flowers. 15c each.

PRINCESS JULIANA (Peony Dec.). A dahlia of special merit; it is pure white, perfect flowers, dark green foliage; long, strong stems. (Cut flowers last for 3 or 4 days in water). A robust grower; it is a variety that should be grown by every lover of the dahlia. 50c each.

QUEEN VICTORIA (Show). A fine pure canary yellow dahlia. Profuse bloomer; long stem. 15c each.

RED HUSSAR (Show). Tall, bushy, upright; with wrinkled highly ornamental foliage. Flowers full, recurved to ball shape, fiery cardinal. A good one. 15c each.

SYLVIA (Dec.). Deep pink, tinting to light pink at center; large perfectly formed flowers produced profusely on long, stiff stems. Indispensable where quantity of flowers are wanted. A strong vigorous grower and always blooms. 15c each.

WHITE SWAN (Show). A beautiful pure white dahlia. A good cut flower variety and a profuse bloomer. 15c each.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

Distances of planting different kinds of fruit trees, etc., square method:

Peach trees	18 feet apart each way
Standard Apple	35 feet apart each way
Cherry, sour	15 feet apart each way
Cherry, sweet	20 feet apart each way
Standard Pear	20 feet apart each way
Plum	20 feet apart each way
Grape vines, rows 8 feet apart	8 feet apart in row
Currants and Gooseberries, rows 4 feet apart	4 feet apart in row
Blackberries, rows 6 feet apart	6 feet apart in row
Raspberries and Dewberries, rows 4 feet apart,	5 feet apart in row
Strawberries, field culture, rows 4 feet apart,	1 foot apart in row
Strawberries, garden culture, rows 2 feet apart,	1 foot apart in row
Asparagus, in field, rows 3 feet apart	1 foot apart in row
Asparagus, in beds, rows 1½ feet apart	1 foot apart in row

Number of Trees or Plants Required to Set an Acre at Various Distances

Trees planted 35 feet apart each way, requires	35 trees to acre
Trees planted 30 feet apart each way, requires	49 trees to acre
Trees planted 25 feet apart each way, requires	69 trees to acre
Trees planted 20 feet apart each way, requires	109 trees to acre
Trees planted 18 feet apart each way, requires	135 trees to acre
Trees planted 16 feet apart each way, requires	170 trees to acre
Trees planted 14 feet apart each way, requires	222 trees to acre
Trees planted 10 feet apart each way, requires	302 trees to acre
Trees planted 12 feet apart each way, requires	435 trees to acre
Trees planted 8 feet apart each way, requires	680 trees to acre
Trees planted 6 feet apart each way, requires	1,210 trees to acre
Trees planted 4 feet apart each way, requires	2,722 trees to acre

Number of Plants Required to Set an Acre at Various Distances

1 by 1 foot, 43,560	4 by 1 foot, 10,500	6 by 1 foot, 7,260
2 by 2 feet, 10,890	4 by 2 feet, 5,445	6 by 2 feet, 3,630
3 by 1 foot, 14,520	5 by 1 foot, 8,712	7 by 1 foot, 6,122
3 by 2 feet, 7,260	5 by 2 feet, 4,356	7 by 2 feet, 3,061

Rules for Other Distances

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to an acre.

PARCEL POST

Nursery Stock of all kinds are now admitted to the mails at Parcel Post rates. If you are not certain ask your postmaster which zone Selbyville, Del., is in from your post office, and figure the amount of postage to send; we are below giving estimates of weight of stock when packed for shipment, also U. S. Parcel Post rates. It seems impossible to figure the exact amount of postage to send, as stock varies in weight, AND WE RECOMMEND if Parcel Post shipment is desired, to remit in full for trees and plants you order at catalogue prices and mark your ORDER SHEET PARCEL POST C. O. D. FOR POSTAGE ONLY. By so doing you pay to your postmaster or R. F. D. Carrier the actual cost of mailing when he delivers the stock to you.

We cannot ship by Parcel Post any evergreens. We cannot ship by Parcel Post any tree or plants larger than 4 feet.

We recommend Express and Freight shipments on large orders.

United States Parcels Post Rates

		First lb.	Ea. add. lb.
First Zone—Within 50 miles of Selbyville, Del.		5c	1c
Second Zone—50 to 150 miles of	" "	5	1
Third Zone—160 to 300 miles of	" "	6	2
Fourth Zone—300 to 600 miles of	" "	7	4
Fifth Zone—600 to 1000 miles of	" "	8	6
Sixth Zone—1000 to 1400 miles of	" "	9	8
Seventh Zone—1400 to 1800 miles of	" "	11	10
Eighth Zone—Over 1800 miles of	" "	12	12

Estimated Weight of Stock When Packed for Shipment

100 Dewberry plants ...16 lbs.	100 Rhubarb plants (2 yr.) .....50 lbs
100 Strawberry plants .. 4 lbs.	100 Peonies (2 yr.) .....50 lbs
100 Blackberry plants ...16 lbs.	100 Roses (2 yr.) .....40 lbs.
100 Raspberry plants ...16 lbs.	100 Barberry Thunbergii (small size) .....30 lbs.
100 Currant plants .....30 lbs.	100 Cal. Privet (small size) .....30 lbs.
100 Gooseberry plants ..30 lbs.	100 3 ft. trees, fruit or ornamental .....80 lbs
100 Grape vines (2-yr.) 40 lbs.	
100 Asparagus roots (2 yr.) .....10 lbs.	
100 Shrubs (3 ft.) .....100 lbs.	



*Gandy
Strawberries*



SELBYVILLE, DEL.



California Privet and Norway Maple